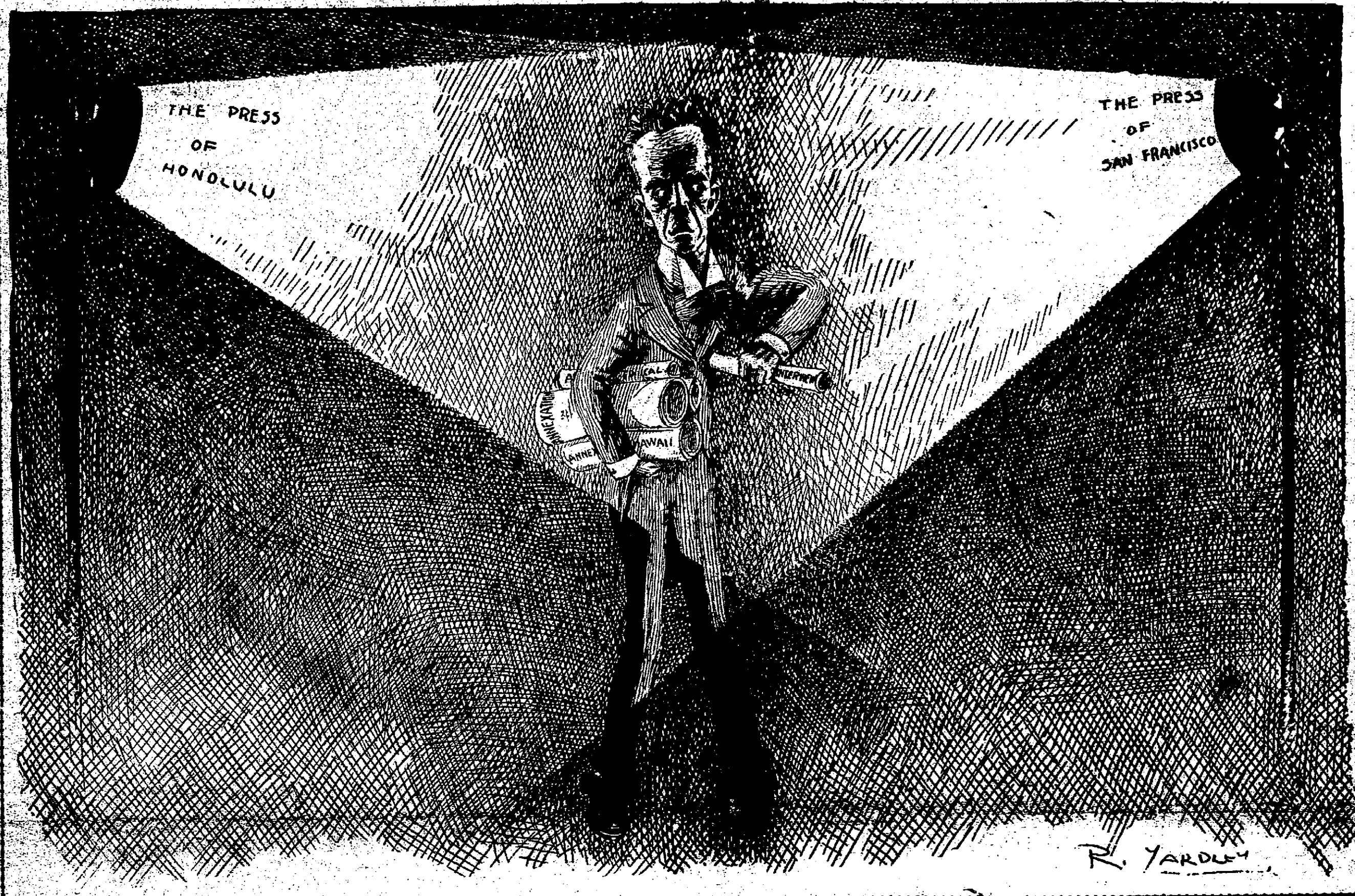


CAUGHT!



HUMPHREYS HAS ALARMED AND ALIENATED HAWAIIANS

Confirmation of His Plot Put Them On the Defensive—Dr. Jordan's Views—Press Opinions.

CONFIRMATION of the extent of the annexation conspiracy carried consternation to the organization of the Hawaiian people, who during the last campaign worked in conjunction with Judge Humphreys. To them, realizing that the Hawaiians will still think of Humphreys as a Republican, it brought the knowledge that there will be hard work ahead before the breach of confidence is healed. This at a time when there seemed every reason to hope that there would be some sort of combination in the future looking toward united action for good government and eliminating the radical elements, makes the task of the leaders all the more difficult.

To most of the members of the Legislature the confirmation was the expected development, for they knew of the mission of the judge of the First Circuit. The Lower House is on record as to its feeling in the matter. The resolution passed June 25th was so outspoken in its denunciation that there is no possibility of misconstruing it. This resolution lies on the table in the Senate but there will be action upon it before the close of the extra session, unless all signs fail by reason of the lack of rain. The Senators who voted to table the resolution when it came up from the Lower House, at least very many of them, are now convinced that the proper thing is to take up the resolution and pass it. This it is thought will be done before the end of the week. The incentive in this action will be the desire on their part that the press of the Mainland shall be informed as to the true state of feeling on the part of

the Hawaiians before too much publicity has been given to the advocacy of the plan by Judge Humphreys.

Senator John Brown is one of the Home Rulers who thinks this way, and others joined him in the expression. Senator Paris, who was one of the "doubting Thomases" when the first exposure of the conspiracy was made, believing that it was all only talk, now believes that there can be no time lost in making the position of the Hawaiians known to the Mainland newspapers and through them to the members of Congress, who alone could give force to the plan. Senator Paris said:

"When the matter was first brought up I did not think that there was any use of making a fuss over what seemed to be gossip. Now I think it is time for the people to declare their position. For myself, it is better to be the head of the mouse than a hair in the tail of a lion."

The Legislature will not meet again until tomorrow and the report of the Conference Committee will be in order first. Soon after that, however, there will be action taken in the Senate to take the resolution of the House from the table and pass it.

DR. JORDAN'S VIEW.

President David Starr Jordan of Stanford University, who is now here investigating the fisheries for the United States Fish Commission and to whose advocacy of the plan for the annexation of Hawaii to California the conspiracy is believed to be due, said yesterday that he did not originate the idea, nor is he engaged in a propaganda or in any movement to bring about that result. Professor Jordan said that he advocated the plan to Thomas Fitch one day, when the unsettled condition of the business affairs of the Islands was men-

tioned and that in addition to that citizen he had spoken of the plan only to the editor of a city newspaper who called upon him subsequently to see about the matter. He said that he had met many of the leading citizens of the Islands but with the exceptions mentioned no one had talked of the annexation plan with him. Professor Jordan continued:

"I may say just here that this idea of annexation to California was made to me in the East, and has been talked of for some time. In the East there is a strong objection to giving Hawaii Statehood, chiefly on account of the small proportion of white people in the Islands and also on account of the Territory being detached and at a great distance from the Mainland. Personally I feel, and have always felt that when the United States acquires commercial or other benefits as came to us with the Hawaiian Islands, the Republic should also assume the responsibilities, if such there be. But I am only one of 75,000,000 of people, and the opposition to Statehood is very strong and is growing, especially in the East.

"The Hawaiian Islands are in such a position that they may suffer at any time from the moves on the world's political or commercial checker board. For instance, just now and for some time past, there has been a great military movement through your doors to the Philippines and the Far East. This has drawn attention to the Islands and has resulted in improvements already made and to come. But remove the theater of the world's interest to another ocean and what will be the result? Hawaii will soon be forgotten—lost sight of by the world and anybody can foresee what that might mean.

"The annexation idea in the East, and which I presented to Mr. Fitch, contemplates the erection of the group into a district with one Congressman. The Islands would themselves be attached to California as independent counties with their own governments, and the center of government of the group would be removed from Honolulu to Sacramento. It is important that Honolulu harbor be enlarged and that the harbor be improved. Other vast improvements are needed. With this voting Congressman, as proposed, there would be some hope of accomplishing all these splendid results; but your Delegate without a vote, without the power to help as well as to accept help, has hard work before him if he hopes and tries to accomplish much."

Samuel F. Baker, now of Los Angeles, is fighting to regain control of a fortune of \$100,000 which passed from his control when he was put into an insane asylum, twenty-five years ago. He escaped twelve years ago, and has been fleeing ever since.

STICK TO THE LEADER

Independents Are Not Ready for a Change.

Reorganization of the Independent-Home-Rule-Republican party will not take place until after the adjournment of the extra session of the Legislature. Then the question of what is to be done to live up to the latest addition to its name will be considered. For the present, despite the angry sentiments voiced, and the efforts of some of the members of the triplicate organization, there will be no change in the leadership. Kalaokalani, who has been at the head and front, will stay there, and those of his fellow legislators who feel they have a grievance will abide their time until they are ready to get even.

The feeling against Kalaokalani, which brought about the meeting of last week, may be said to be due to the salary-cutting indulged in by the Lower House. It was the pleasure of the Independents, according to many members of the inferior branch, that there be economy all along the line and that the salary list should feel the edge of the knife. In pursuance of this determination, to which it is said Kalaokalani was a party, the House began to cut and slash. Up and down the list went the Home Rulers, and in the wake of the committeemen was a long line of slaughtered clerks. Of course, the line of department heads was not as long, but the wounds were accordingly as deep and the feeling as bitter.

In the Upper House, however, there was not so strict compliance with the edict to save money wherever possible. In fact, when the salaries were being considered, the upper body took occasion to advance rates materially and to set the mark as high as to heads of departments and to leave it so low as to the hard-working men, the clerks, that those earnest patriots of the Rep-

resentative branch, who had worked hard to agree upon the cuts, were disgruntled. They insisted that Kalaokalani should have held his majority together and produced results more in line with the pronouncement of the party. From this small rift grew the parting of the brothers and the criticism of the leader once started there was no way to confine it, and it spread to the rank and file of the party, where it took deeper root. The third House, which meets under the monkey pods, found its recommendations passed as naught. Every failure of the Home Rulers was rehearsed, and with the record staring them in the face the lieutenants of the party decided upon the meeting which should pass on the merits of the general officer.

But the meeting was ineffective except inasmuch as it afforded an opportunity for the airing of the grievances of those who had expected great things. Many members of the Legislature were not present. They did not see the wisdom of a clash at this late day of the session. They believed in putting up a united front until the present battle was ended at least, and then they would be ready to wash any soiled articles of clothing that might need cleaning. So after masticating the textile for a while there was nothing done and the eager reformers departed without even reforming their own lines.

Men who are opposed to Kalaokalani from the fact that they believe he was too weak in his treatment of the matters brought up in the Senate, too willing to permit Republicans to carry through their own plans to the subversion of the Home Rule understandings, say they will not fight until the time comes for a reformation of the party. Some there are in the Home Rule ranks who will insist that the action of the executive committee in taking the name of "Republicans" must carry with it an obligation, and they say they will see that the promise is kept. F. W. Beckley is one of the original Republicans who was elected on the Home Rule ticket, and it is said his strength will be devoted to the carrying out of the plan of bringing the Home Rulers into the Republican ranks, not in name but fact. There are others who feel that there is necessary an alignment of the solid elements of the Independents with the Republicans for future good government.

The Peruvian mail will carry full accounts of the prospective split to Delegate Wilcox. He is believed to be the force behind Kalaokalani and his advice or instruction will have to do with the action of the party whichever way the decision may go. So far Wilcox is leader, but it is said any attempt on his part to not "be square" with the Republicans after assuming the name will be met with open resistance.

TRICKS OF PLANTERS

Those of Porto Rico Deceive Our Labor.

NEW ORLEANS, (La.), June 22.—The party of Porto Ricans, 20 in number, who arrived here yesterday on the steamer California, destined for Hawaii via San Francisco, by the Southern Pacific, started west again today, six backing out and remaining in New Orleans. There was considerable trouble, however, in getting them away and it looked for a while as though the entire party would desert.

The officers of the California said that the trouble among the emigrants was caused by the Porto Rican planters and other employers of labor, who are doing everything in their power to stop emigration from the island.

Their big card was played when one, Buel, a cigar-maker, shipped from Porto Rico with the emigrants. On the voyage he obtained great influence with them. He persuaded them that they would receive no pay in Hawaii but were going into slavery. There was some trouble on the second day of the voyage, but it reached its height when the vessel reached quarantine just below New Orleans. The Porto Ricans then announced that they would not go to San Francisco and a mutinous outbreak occurred. The emigrants refused to listen to the United States Customs officer who boarded the vessel and the police had to be appealed to in order to restore order. An explanation was then made to the Porto Ricans, and guarantees were given which were acceptable to them for they left without further protest today.

This load of emigrants is the first which has been provided with shoes of any kind during the passage. One boy died on the trip, and one man was left here in the hospital quite ill. The two families who refused to go on with a recent load of emigrants were sent back by the steamship company to Porto Rico, but it is declared that they were put on shore nearly 200 miles from home and left to their fate.

CULTURE OF VANILLA

Hawaii and Porto Rico to Have a Chance.

"There is every prospect," says Agricultural Bulletin No. 21, Division of Botany, "for the successful establishment of vanilla culture in Hawaii and Porto Rico."

The bulletin in question is on Vanilla Culture as Practiced in the Seychelles Islands, and it contains this interesting preface by D. G. Fairchild:

The following paper on vanilla culture has been prepared by Mr. S. G. Galbraith, of Mahe, Seychelles Islands, who was for some time associated with Mr. W. T. Swingle, agricultural explorer of the Section of Seed and Plant Introduction, in the preparation of a joint memorandum on the culture and disease of vanilla in those islands.

As the second part of the report, which deals with the disease, has not been completed, it seems desirable not to delay longer the publication of this part, relating to vanilla culture, inasmuch as it is practically complete in itself.

Although the vanilla is a plant native to America, its culture is now carried on most extensively and successfully in Bourbon, Seychelles, Mauritius, Madagascar, and other islands lying in the Tropics in the Indian Ocean east of Africa, as well as in the island of Tahiti in the South Pacific.

The vanilla industry is a very important one in the Seychelles Islands, and Mr. Galbraith, himself for many years a successful planter, is in a most favorable position to write on the subject of vanilla culture.

The vanilla is a climbing orchid, the nearly mature pod of which is the part known to trade and that which furnishes vanilla flavoring. The plant grows wild only in the Tropics, and is so sensitive to cold that its culture can be successful only in regions absolutely free from frost.

The recent annexation of the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico and other tropical territory has added to our domain regions which there is reason to believe will prove admirably suited to the cultivation of this plant.

The competition of artificial vanilla, prepared synthetically by chemical methods, has not proved to be of any considerable importance. Indeed, the price of good vanilla has risen during recent years probably because of the averages of disease in the islands where it is principally grown.

Prospective growers will be greatly aided in finding suitable climates and soil by Mr. Galbraith's recommendations on these points.

The disease mentioned in various places in this bulletin is the one described in the second as yet unpublished part of the original memoir. It is of fungus origin, of great destructiveness, and spreads during moist hot weather very rapidly, frequently causing total destruction of large plantations in a month. During recent years it has seriously crippled the vanilla industry in Seychelles, Bourbon, and other islands of the Indian Ocean. This malady spreads with extraordinary rapidity where plants are crowded and allowed to intertwine, and for this reason Mr. Galbraith advises against close planting, though in regions free from the disease such culture might prove more profitable than the methods here advocated.

Without going into details, it may be unhesitatingly affirmed from the results of Mr. Galbraith's very thorough and painstaking studies that the malady is of such destructiveness, spreads so rapidly, and is so difficult to control, that it would, if ever introduced, ruin probably forever the prospects of successful vanilla culture in our new territories.

It becomes, then, a matter of absolute vital importance to keep the disease out of Hawaii and Porto Rico if it is ever proposed to grow vanilla there. No surer method of destroying in advance the hope of establishing this highly profitable industry could be conceived than that of carrying out the first thought that would occur to an enterprising prospective cultivator, viz., of sending to the islands of the Indian Ocean, where vanilla culture is most highly developed, for a stock of plants to use in starting a vanillaery.

The only possible way of safeguarding our new domains against this disease is to prohibit absolutely the introduction of living vanilla plants except by the Government, and then only after inspection by a competent plant pathologist.

Fortunately vanilla plants may be multiplied very rapidly if placed under favorable conditions, and from a small stock of disease-free plants it would soon be possible to stock all the islands.

The Secretary of Agriculture proposes to secure such perfectly healthy plants for distribution to planters wishing to experiment with vanilla culture, and it is hoped that meanwhile, in the absence of any definite legislation on the subject, public opinion will prevent any promiscuous importation of vanilla cuttings.

As soon as the plants begin to yield pods the services of an expert should be secured to superintend the curing, for which specially constructed apparatus is required, and to report on the quality of the product.

There is every prospect for the successful establishment of vanilla culture in Hawaii and Porto Rico, provided suitable soils and climates be found, and provided the disease be excluded. Certainly an industry which yielded to the small island of Tahiti in 1897 \$172,296, to the Seychelles \$246,000 in 1897, and to Reunion \$260,563 in 1892 is worthy the serious attention of prospective cultivators.

The desirability of publishing a practical paper on the subject at this time is emphasized by the conviction that both Hawaii and Porto Rico offer suitable fields for the introduction of this industry.

Cuts and bruises are healed by Chamberlain's Pain Balm in about one-third the time any other treatment would require because of its antiseptic qualities which cause the parts to heal without maturation. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

THE JORDANS FLEW FOR THEIR LIVES

(From Saturday's daily.)

TWO thousand yelling Chinese intent on doing bodily harm, and with demolishing the stage, created a riot last night in the Chinese theater, one which, for a time, looked as if it would end in bloodshed. The members of the Flying Jordans' troupe of circus performers narrowly escaped severe injury at the hands of the crazy mob, and made their escape in the darkness to the rear fields in the vicinity of the theater under the guidance of Police Officer Joy. They flew as never before.

For the space of fifteen minutes the mob surged and shouted until the interior of the theater resembled a scene from the Peking legation. Men in the galleries who had just entered began the riot by throwing chairs across the intervening space to the stage, narrowly missing those who were crowded forward in the pit below.

The presence of a few police officers did not for an instant check the rioters, and had it not been that the officers put forth their energies to save the women of the troupe, the latter might have been handled roughly. The appearance of Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth within fifteen minutes of the commencement of the trouble, quieted the row, and peace was restored by dispersing the crowd.

The trouble started in a peculiar way, and was due in a large measure to the method by which the Chinese pay their way into the theater. It is the custom for the Chinese managers to charge a good admission fee between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock, a lower price from 9 to 10, and still another and smaller price from 10 to 12. The Chinese shows begin early in the late, whereas the American shows commence at a later hour and end earlier. Despite the fact that the Jordans' performance was much shorter than that to which the Chinese are accustomed, the same methods of paying for admission were carried on. The performance of the Flying Jordans began at 7 o'clock. An admission fee of 25 cents was charged from 7 until 8 o'clock; from 8 to 9 o'clock, 10 cents; from 9 to 10 o'clock, 5 cents; and after that, nothing. The performance had been advertised with gaudy posters of men and women acrobats flying through the air, apparently without the aid of material things. The posters took the eye of the Chinese, and preparations were made for one of the biggest audiences that had yet been gathered in the fine new theater. Long before the hour appointed the crowds gathered in front of the building, and by the time the show began there were about 1,500 persons present. The lower floor was crowded, while the gallery and stalls were comfortably filled. The various numbers of the program were given, the Flying Jordans doing their graceful acts upon the trapeze, slack wire and rings.

At length the program reached the number where one of the women of the troupe makes her appearance on the stage in tight, holding in her hands a clock-like arrangement which she opened and closed, while a stereopticon lantern threw pictures of all kinds upon her, the effect being quite artistic to the eye of the Anglo-Saxon. This number was to begin about 10:15 o'clock.

Suddenly an electric fuse burned out, leaving the stereopticon "dead," and the number could not be completed. There was a long silence while the electrician attempted to fix the mechanism, but without success. Then one of the management stepped forward and said that owing to the failure of the electric mechanism, the show would have to be brought to a close. As the number would have occupied about ten or twelve minutes, it was apparent to the Chinese who had paid their admission at 10 o'clock that they were getting nothing for their money.

Instantly there was a wild clamoring in the gallery, and the Celestials be-

gan yelling for the return of their cash. The crowd below took up the shout and in a few seconds the whole mob were yelling like demons.

"We are cheated! Give us back our money! Throw the devils into the sea! Sweep them out of the theater! Break down the evil things!"

With shouts like these the crowd soon became lost to reason. Suddenly a chair shot across the space between the gallery and the stage. It fell and the splintering of wood could be heard. Another and another, and soon the air seemed filled with chairs. Luckily none fell short of their mark. Those in the gallery were more demonstrative and angry than those below. A rush was made to the stairs leading to the galleries and the Celestials poured down the narrow ways to the floor below. They crowded the countrymen from the rear and those in front believing that every Chinese in the building was of the same mind made a rush to the stage. Some tugged at the ropes; others attempted to pull down iron pipes and bars forming part of the circus equipment.

When those on the stage saw that the outbreak could not be quelled in a moment, they began to seek safety in flight. The women were still attired in their tight, but nevertheless they did not wait to dress. Under the guidance of Joy they rushed out of the back doors and ran away from the building. Into the rear fields they plunged. Through back lots, over fences, and rough places they traveled, a motley crowd of players, and finally reached the street, muddy to their waists. Policemen Apana saw the breathless performers and secured hacks for them, which took them rapidly away from the scene. It was thought best for them to get as far away as possible.

J. C. Cohen of the Orpheum was in the box office when the trouble began. Cohen, with true managerial and box-office instinct, scented the meaning of the trouble, in which he was helped by Chinese assistants who interpreted what the crowd was yelling. There was no time to get out of the building by the door, as this led directly into the entrance, where, had he shown himself, for an instant, he would have been set upon and mobbed. There was a window which looked out upon the alleyway leading to the entrance. The sill was about ten feet from the ground, but Cohen never gave thought of the distance.

He raised the window, gathered up his valise, in which were the night's receipts, amounting to something like \$700, and out he jumped. He scrambled to his feet and ran like a deer for Liliha street, which he reached in race-track time. Jumping into a hack he placed a safe distance between himself and the receipts and the yelling Celestials. The last thing he said was "So hellup me Isaac!"

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth was telephoned for and arrived in a hack. He rushed into the building and as soon as his name was whispered around everything became quiet. The Chinese were dispersed and the officers remained on guard until the management could remove its stage paraphernalia, trunks, scenery and the plans which the Chinese tried to wreck but failed.

The Chinese threaten to wreak their vengeance on the almond-eyed manager of the theater tonight, claiming that he is responsible for the loss of their admission fees. Officers will be present to watch for would-be rioters. The Jordans will not give a second performance to Celestials, at least not in this world.

FOR WAYS THAT ARE DARK AND TRICKS THAT ARE VAIN

Territorial Secretary Cooper has filed the following affidavit, which explains itself:

Henry E. Cooper, of Honolulu, Oahu, being first duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii; that he has the custody of the original records of naturalization of all persons to whom such papers were granted under the Hawaiian Kingdom; that by virtue of his office he is authorized to issue certified copies of such records of naturalization, and that he does in pursuance of such authority issue certificates of identification attached to such certified copies of persons entitled to the same;

That Yong Kong Hong, Chinese, of Honolulu, Oahu, on or about the 19th day of March, A. D. 1901, personally appeared before him and represented to him that he was one Tom Gow, and that he had previously obtained records of naturalization from the Hawaiian government; that he desired a certified copy of the original record, together with a certified copy of said record of naturalization, and a certificate of identification, which were issued to the said Yong Kong Hong in the name of Tom Gow, under the signature of the affiant and the great seal of the Territory of Hawaii;

Whereas, in truth and fact, the said Tom Gow, to whom the record of naturalization was issued, was, so complainant is informed and has reason to believe, dead at the time the said Yong Kong Hong made application for said certified copy, and the said Yong Kong Hong did, so complainant is informed and has reason to believe, falsely impersonate said Tom Gow in obtaining such certified copy and certificate of identity from the affiant as aforesaid, contrary to section 124 of the penal laws of 1897.

(Signed) HENRY E. COOPER.

of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Order of Railway Conductors, read an article in the morning papers throughout the State to the effect that the Order of Railway Conductors had appointed a committee to confer with the committee of trackmen and that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers was going to appoint a committee on Sunday, and as members of the above orders we will say that we know nothing of any such committee being appointed. It would be well for Mr. R. P. Neile and other leaders of the Trackmen's Association to confer with the divisional committee of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, and find out if a committee has been appointed before making such a statement.

"The article also states that the men are all out and standing firm. We beg to differ. As we pass over the road between Bangor and Portland, we find nearly, if not all, the sections covered by a full set of men, many that did not go out and many of the old and better class returning, and by asking any members of the Order of Railway Conductors or Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers you will get a truthful answer to any question you may ask them in regard to sections being covered. And they will gladly tell you who cov-

ers each and every section on their division. My friends, don't be afraid to ask questions of men you have known for years, that have no axes to grind. My friends, let us say before closing that the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and Order of Railway Conductors do all their business on the square. Believe what they tell you and don't be duped by strangers. (Signed) T. E. Sanborn, Com. M. C. R.; Frank Whitney, Engineer."

BERLIN, June 28.—Today's newspapers print long special dispatches regarding the conferring by Harvard University of the degree of LL.D. upon Dr. von Holleben, the German Ambassador at Washington, and the other honors paid him. The remarks of President Elliott are keenly appreciated here.

The Voessische Zeitung points out the rare and high-grade character of the honor conferred upon Dr. von Holleben, and the Frankfurter Zeitung also prints appreciative comments, dwelling upon the solemn attendant circumstances.

Official circles, including Emperor William, are also highly pleased.

DENVER, Col., June 28.—Johnnie McDonald, the California jockey, who has ridden for some of the greatest horse-owners in the country, died in a stall at Overland Park of consumption. The boy came to Denver about three weeks ago from Arizona, where he spent the winter for his health in company with Dick Lawson, another famous jockey. He was sent there on a purse raised by jockeys on the Coast. The scene in the stable was pathetic. McDonald was sitting beside Mike Hennessey, talking over the horses, when he said he felt sleepy and thought he would lie down and take a nap. He fell back in Hennessey's arms after he spoke, and expired in a few minutes.

LONDON, June 28.—At a special meeting of the House of Lords today a committee was appointed to arrange the procedure to try Earl Russell, recently committed for trial, by his peers. The committee includes the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, the Lord British Seal, Lord Salisbury and five other peers.

In the House of Lords today during the discussion of the requirements of Gibraltar, the under secretary for foreign affairs, Lord Selborne, declared there was not the shadow of foundation for the apprehension expressed in some quarters in Spain of possible aggression on Spanish territory.

THE KING'S CORONATION

It Will Take Place Some Time Next June.

LONDON, June 27.—A proclamation of King Edward issued today announces that his coronation is to take place on a day not yet determined on in June next year, and the ceremonies shall include only such as are traditionally solemnized in Westminster Abbey. This officially denotes that the King's coronation and numerous ancient usages in connection with the procession will not be observed.

LONDON, June 28.—The royal proclamation announcing that the coronation of King Edward is to take place in June next, the exact day not being determined upon, was read this morning at St. James' palace, Temple Bar, and the Royal Exchange, with all the quaint mediaeval scenes which marked the occasion of the proclaiming of the accession of the King.

Today's ceremonial was unheralded, so the crush was not so great as on the previous occasion, but crowds gathered quickly from all directions and thronged the points at which the announcement was read.

At St. James' palace, from the purple-draped balcony of the palace the Norey King of Arms (William Henry Weldon), in a brilliant uniform, accompanied by the heralds and pursuivants, in gorgeous tabards and numerous state officials, read the proclamation. At the appointed hour state trumpeters, lavishly adorned in gold embroidered tunics, appeared in front of the balcony. By their side stood the Norey King of Arms, flanked by two royal maces bearing gold maces and surrounded by the blue mantle.

In addition were several other officials, all in their full official regalia, and the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk), the Lord Steward (the Earl of Pembroke), the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Clarendon), and others.

The trumpeters sounded a protracted fanfare and then the Norey King of Arms bared his head and read the proclamation in a clear voice, which must have been audible to the royal party occupying a stand on the grounds of Marlborough House, facing the balcony of the palace. King Edward, who wore an admiral's uniform, Queen Alexandra, and others of the royal party watched the ceremony with the greatest interest, the King using field glasses to obtain a clearer view.

As the Norey King of Arms concluded with the words, "God Save the King," the trumpeters again sounded a fanfare, the King in the meantime standing at the salute.

A procession was then formed. Led by a detachment of the Horse Guards, five royal carriages, containing the heralds, pursuivants and other officials, proceeded to Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange, where the formalities, less picturesque, perhaps, were repeated. The Lord Mayor (Frank Green) and the sheriffs met the procession at Temple Bar.

THE FINNISH TARIFF.

How Its Abolition Might Affect This Country.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The latest in the series of aggressions upon Finland by Russia, it is thought by the Washington correspondent of the Times, may cut some figure in the Russian-American tariff dispute. The Russian government has, it is reported, taken steps to secure control of the Finnish customs houses, with the evident purpose of making the tariff uniform with Russia's. This is merely one step more in the Russianization of Finland, but its immediate effect will be to include Finland in the tariff controversy. At present, as Finland has control of her own tariff, she is not opposed to the United States in consequence of Russia's dispute with this country. The American trade with Finland is considerable. The Finns get practically all the agricultural machinery from the United States and agriculture is one of the principal industries.

There is a general movement among Finns of the upper classes for immigration to the United States, in view of the lessening of their liberties. The Finns who are now coming over are largely of the well-to-do class. A Finnish colony in Michigan induced Senator McMillan of that state to present in Congress a petition asking the United States to protect to Russia against the threatened extinction of Finland.

The Russian government, to help out the iron manufacturers, may build a railroad from St. Petersburg to a junction with the Siberian line.

PEKIN, June 28.—Word has been received here of the arrival of Duke Lu and Prince Tuan at Ulumski, Turkistan, to which place of banishment they have been sentenced. A Russian consul is stationed at Ulumski, and he will notify the Russian government should the banished Chinese leave the place.

SHANGHAI, June 28.—The Taotai Sheng, at the request of Liu Kun Yi, the viceroy of Nanking, visited all the consuls today and urged that, as the foreign forces were leaving Peking, they ought also to evacuate Shanghai. The consuls are referring the matter to their respective governments.

ROME, June 28.—The report published in Paris that the Pope is seriously ill and that Dr. Lippom, his attending physician, does not leave the Pontiff's bedside is entirely unfounded. His Holiness yesterday received in audience the Austrian ambassador to the Vatican and a number of other persons.

ROCKFORD, Ill., June 28.—While a game of ball was in progress yesterday at Monroe Center, twenty miles southeast of this city, lightning killed Morris Carlson, first baseman of one of the teams, the electric bolt knocking down half a dozen others and a number of spectators, all of whom, however recovered quickly.

PARIS, June 28.—The latest news received from the racers was from Casel, where the two leaders, Fournier and Girardot, came into collision, their machines then dashing into a crowd of spectators. One child was seriously injured.

MADRID, June 28.—The discussion of the religious conflicts in Spain led to such a tumult in the Chamber of Deputies last night that the sitting had to be adjourned. Senor Silvea led the attack upon the Government for not preventing creed conflicts, but his remarks were drowned in a storm of Republican hisses and protests. The Minister of the Interior, Senor Moret, promised to protect Catholic religious demonstrations so long as they were not of political character.

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MADRID, June 28.—The discussion of the religious conflicts in Spain led to such a tumult in the Chamber of Deputies last night that the sitting had to be adjourned. Senor Silvea led the attack upon the Government for not preventing creed conflicts, but his remarks were drowned in a storm of Republican hisses and protests. The Minister of the Interior, Senor Moret, promised to protect Catholic religious demonstrations so long as they were not of political character.

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THE KING'S CORONATION

It Will Take Place Some Time Next June.

LONDON, June 27.—A proclamation of King Edward issued today announces that his coronation is to take place on a day not yet determined on in June next year, and the ceremonies shall include only such as are traditionally solemnized in Westminster Abbey. This officially denotes that the King's coronation and numerous ancient usages in connection with the procession will not be observed.

LONDON, June 28.—The royal proclamation announcing that the coronation of King Edward is to take place in June next, the exact day not being determined upon, was read this morning at St. James' palace, Temple Bar, and the Royal Exchange, with all the quaint mediaeval scenes which marked the occasion of the proclaiming of the accession of the King.

Today's ceremonial was unheralded, so the crush was not so great as on the previous occasion, but crowds gathered quickly from all directions and thronged the points at which the announcement was read.

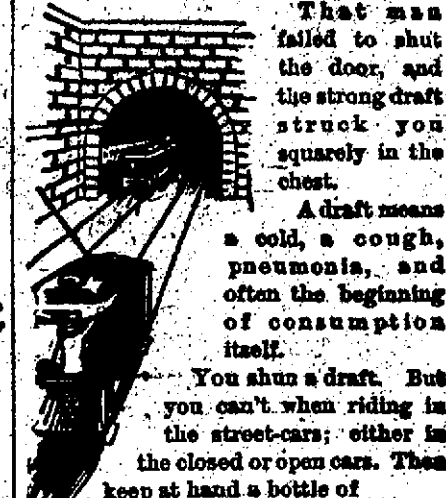
At St. James' palace, from the purple-draped balcony of the palace the Norey King of Arms (William Henry Weldon), in a brilliant uniform, accompanied by the heralds and pursuivants, in gorgeous tabards and numerous state officials, read the proclamation. At the appointed hour state trumpeters, lavishly adorned in gold embroidered tunics, appeared in front of the balcony. By their side stood the Norey King of Arms, flanked by two royal maces bearing gold maces and surrounded by the blue mantle.

In addition were several other officials, all in their full official regalia, and the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk), the Lord Steward (the Earl of Pembroke), the Lord Chamberlain (the Earl of Clarendon), and others.

The trumpeters sounded a protracted fanfare and then the Norey King of Arms bared his head and read the proclamation in a clear voice, which must have been audible to the royal party occupying a stand on the grounds of Marlborough House, facing the balcony of the palace. King Edward, who wore an admiral's uniform, Queen Alexandra, and others of the royal party watched the ceremony with the greatest interest, the King using field glasses to obtain a clearer view.

As the Norey King of Arms concluded with the words, "God Save the King," the trumpeters again sounded a fanfare, the King in the meantime standing at the salute.

A procession was then formed. Led by a detachment of the Horse Guards, five royal carriages, containing the heralds, pursuivants and other officials, proceeded to Temple Bar and the Royal Exchange, where the formalities, less picturesque, perhaps, were repeated. The Lord Mayor (Frank Green) and the sheriffs met the procession at Temple Bar.



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Hawaiian Biograph. Mr. Cushing, who has been a guest at the Hawaiian Hotel for some time, is connected with a biograph company in the States, and he has made many fine studies of Hawaiian subjects which will in time be worked up into a series of moving pictures. He has made many photographs of scenes on the plantations, whereby he can present to audiences in any part of the world the manner in which a stalk of sugar cane shoots from the ground, grows to its height, is cut down, carried to the mill and crushed. The plantation managers and agents have given Mr. Cushing every assistance possible to accomplish good results. He will lecture on the Islands in connection with the presentation of the pictures.

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The State Department has not received any representation concerning the flag incident at Skagway, where much excitement is said to have been caused by the hauling down of a British customs ensign raised at that point. Based on the press reports of the affair the officials do not attach serious importance to the incident itself, although it is recognized that the matter might assume importance if the British flag was an assertion of British sovereignty over that locality. In that event there is no doubt that the State Department would take cognizance of the matter. But as it stands the flag appears to be that of the customs office where customs may be paid.

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The General Board of Health, London, reports that 14,000 are cured by Chlorodyne.

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THE CHINESE OF HAWAII

J. W. Girvin Writes of Their Life and Traits.

Editor Advertiser: This peculiar people who have forestalled the other nations of the earth in many inventions and discoveries, as the compass, silk, porcelain, gun-powder, printing by movable type, and the discovery of America a thousand years before Columbus was born, etc., etc., are said to have been the first planters of sugar cane on these islands.

During the latter part of the 18th century Kamehameha I sent trading vessels to China, and it is more than likely that some of these brought a few of this enterprising race. It is stated that in 1802 a Chinaman brought a stone sugar mill and started a plant on Lanai. The following year, the crop or prospects, not proving satisfactory, he returned to his own land.

When the Chinese first began to make Hawaii their home is not recorded but the records do show when they began to be admitted as citizens. In former times a foreigner was not allowed to marry a native woman unless he became a citizen. Probably this is the reason that Chinese first sought naturalization. As far back as 1845 we find Chinese taking out citizen's papers.

Some of the Chinese who appeared to learn the Hawaiian language with great facility. They made good husbands and fathers and in many instances had large families. Being great lovers of children, especially boys, they denied themselves much in order to send their children home to China to be educated, and to support the grandparents. It was the rule to send the children home, and where an exception occurs it is probably accounted for in the extreme poverty of the individual. Today there are hundreds of Hawaiian-born Chinese living in China.

It is generally admitted that the islands are much indebted to the Chinese, who through their industrious habits have redeemed land that for years had fallen into disuse and made it rent and tax producing property. As the natives diminished in numbers and the lands dried up for lack of use, the Chinese leased them and turned them into rice patches. Also many lands that were but tule marishes from time immemorial have by them been reclaimed and made productive. As native labor gradually died out Chinese were brought in to take its place, and probably it is largely owing to them that the islands occupy the position in the sugar world that they do.

We meet them in all walks in life, sometimes at the top of the ladder and again as the vilest of the vile. They are Christian clergymen, teachers, doctors, merchants, sugar barons, goldsmiths, artisans of every description, gardeners, hucksters, fishermen, laborers, and with the exception of lawyers I think they run the gamut of all professions and trades. We have seen one of them carry off the prize for the best essay in English, we have seen them lead in athletic sports and we know of their success as merchants and importers. If it were not for the vile habits of gambling and opium smoking, acquired by the lower orders prior to coming to the islands, and for which they are frequently punished, they would be deemed the most law-abiding people amongst our polyglot population. There is an innate respect for maintaining their commercial good name found amongst the Chinese that has never been attributed to any other race. The great fire of January 20, 1890, caused by the Board of Health to limit the number of Chinese in the islands, almost wiped out the whole property of the Chinese merchants of Honolulu. It is a fact that the loss of their goods and prospects is more felt by them on account of its rendering them unable to pay their debts than from any other cause. No people understand better the motto "that in unity is strength" and the thousand and one small companies which have been formed amongst them for carrying on every possible enterprise, legal or illegal, attest the fact. A people who individually endeavor to get their money's worth will not give way to dissipation. It is rarely an inebriated Chinaman is seen.

Their charities are as broad as their peregrinations and these extend to every valley on the islands. There are several eleemosynary societies amongst them to whose attention is brought and these invariably look into the matter and the party is either assisted to return to China or his immediate wants relieved. The penal contract laws of the late Hawaiian government were seldom called into action through the refusal of Chinese to fulfill their agreements to labor, and invariably when such was the case it was found that the laborer was being imposed upon by some one having a little brief authority, or through some misunderstanding. Employers of labor invariably speak of the Chinese as the best and most desirable class of labor, who once having knowingly entered into an agreement carried it out to the letter. Strangers from the States often remark that the Chinese of the islands are a superior class to those on the mainland. This is not true as they all come from about the same part of China to both places, but I think the cause for the superior appearance of our Chinese lies in the fact of their being better treated by the foreigners here with whom they have come in contact. They are polished by attrition as it were, and probably because of their aptitude in learning the Hawaiian language which has become a medium of association between us. Some of the grandchildren of Hawaiian-Chinese marriages are married with Americans and are as nice ladies as any in the land, and have very interesting families. The universal respect which Chinese have for learning causes them to spend more in proportion to their income for education than the Anglo-Saxon can appreciate.

Although the Chinese knew the hardship of the United States Exclusion laws they made no outward objection to the annexation of the islands to the United States, probably because such objections might have been futile but more than likely because they had confidence in the leadership of the parties who advocated it. They were intensely surprised and indignant, however, when it was found that the United States authorities proceeded to put said laws into force immediately, even before Congress had supplied the machinery for carrying said

law into effect. The United States officers began by refusing to honor permits, issued in good faith by the Hawaiian government, in accordance with an opinion rendered by the Attorney General. The American community on the islands was shocked at such an opinion, and on appeal to the full Cabinet he evidently was directed to issue a contrary opinion which held a more liberal view of the situation and it was ordered that all permits issued by the Hawaiian government should be honored. It gave the Chinese a taste of what consideration they were to receive at the hands of American officials. Notwithstanding such a ruling, the extent to which the ratification of decisions, opinions of the Attorney General, opinions of the Secretary of the Treasury, etc., etc., on a law which was primarily intended to exclude "laborers" has gone has imposed great hardship on a people who were here by invitation and to whom the country is so much indebted.

Section 4 of the Organic Act declares that all persons who were citizens of the Republic of Hawaii on August 12th, 1898, are citizens of the United States. The Constitution of the United States declares that all persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States. Under the former all Chinese, born or naturalized in the Hawaiian Islands become American citizens, and under the latter all Chinese there were but few Chinese naturalized. There were, August 12th, are citizens. There were, in the past fifty years, but the births cannot be approximately estimated. The United States census recorded all children of the half blood as "part Hawaiian," but in course of time the Census Bureau will give the details of parentage of all who were enumerated.

It is unfortunate that the record of births kept by the Hawaiian government was so carelessly kept that it is valueless in proving facts of birth of Chinese, as it makes it difficult for the older Chinese to obtain witnesses to the fact of their having been born on the islands.

Section 101 of the Organic Act provides for the registration of all Chinese residents of the islands from going to the mainland. While this law gave them one year in which they might register, the machinery for such registration was not provided until seven and one-half months of the year had elapsed. Then again on the application of some merchants for registration, they were refused on the ground that their business or investment was too small for them to be entitled to the status of a merchant. And yet Section 2 of the Act of 1893 defines the word "merchant" as employed herein and in the acts of which this is amendatory, as having the following meaning and none other: A merchant is a person engaged in buying and selling merchandise, at a fixed place of business, and who during the time he claims to be engaged as a merchant, does not engage in the performance of any manual labor except such as is necessary in the conduct of his business as such merchant. Money is not mentioned as a means for determining as to whether a merchant or not. A few hundred merchants were burned out during the fire for the suppression of the bubonic plague, and pending recompense by the Government they were compelled to seek employment at other businesses. These were denied registration as merchants. It was exceedingly unfortunate that they should have lost the high status of merchants, which the treaty and law gives, on account of action of the authorities.

Of late there have been some comments on the hardship to Chinese which have arisen under the Registration Act, as to those who were not able to register for reasons of which they had no control. The law makes due provision for such cases and they may be registered in Washington on order of a court having jurisdiction.

The Registration Act does not require the "exempt" classes to register, although it says they may do so. These are citizens, teachers, students, merchants, travellers for curiosity, etc.

J. W. GIRVIN.

COURT NOTES.

(From Saturday's daily.)

Yesterday afternoon the United States Commissioner found Captain E. Wallace had sufficient evidence against him to warrant him being held for cruelty on the high seas. He was released upon furnishing bonds to the amount of \$5,000. The hearing of first mate, John Douglas, has not been held, but will take place today. The hearing of the second mate was also called and concluded yesterday. He, too, was found to have enough evidence of an incriminating nature against him to warrant his being kept on shore until such time as the courts may try him. The second mate was unable to furnish bonds, so he will have to spend his time between the present date and the calling of his trial in Oahu prison. The Sea King is here from Newcastle with coal. On the way to this port several of the crew complained. Immediately upon their arrival, which was on the 23rd of June, they filed charges that they had been most shamefully treated by the officers of the vessel. The testimony of several of the sailors was of such a nature that the Commissioner ordered that eight of them be held on behalf of the United States Government.

GEAR ON IWILEI.

Judge Gear yesterday made permanent the injunction against Iwilei. The opinion of the court was a most lengthy document, covering several pages of legal cap, and written closely in microscopic script. Judge Gear took up each point in detail. The demurrer holds that there was no house at Iwilei whose character could be questioned. The decision holds to the contrary. The demurrers held that the words, "In equity of chambers," should have appeared at the head of the petition. The court says their absence does not in any way invalidate the legality of that document, or in any way abridge its effectiveness. L. A. Andrews, on behalf of the demurrers, noted exceptions, the demurrer having been overruled.

VANCOUVER, June 25.—The steamers Islander and Danube arrived this afternoon from Skagway. News was brought that George O'Brien was found guilty at Dawson of murder and was sentenced to be hanged on August 23d. Steamer Clifford Sifton, when being relaunched, tipped over at White Horse. The Canadian customs flag at Skagway was torn down last Saturday by George Miller, brother of Poet Joaquin Miller, and the affair has caused a great sensation. Custom Agent Busby had erected the flag in compliance with orders from Ottawa.

BRANDED BY HIS WIFE

Merrill, Absconder, Abused Her Love.

Branded even by the wife he left behind when he shook the dust of Honolulu from his feet to escape arrest as an embezzler, Loren W. Merrill, the erstwhile collector of bad debts for a large number of firms in Honolulu and from whom these very firms had difficulty in procuring the money so collected by him, lived a life which Mrs. Merrill characterizes as "a mass of tissue and falsehood."

The wife, who is a school teacher in Honolulu, has filed a suit for divorce in the Circuit Court, and the recital of Merrill's conduct during their married life of a little more than a year indicates that Merrill was a scamp of the first water. Not only did Merrill abscond with the money belonging to firms here, but he took almost everything which his wife had earned as a school teacher, leaving her almost penniless.

The infamy of his name sorely wounds Mrs. Merrill, and in seeking a divorce she is most anxious above all things else that the court grant her the right to again assume her maiden name, Minnie Eagan, so that Merrill's reputation will not cling to her—the victim of his misdeeds.

Mrs. Merrill says that she has been for more than two years last past an actual resident in good faith of Honolulu, and as Minnie Eagan, her maiden name, intermarried with Loren W. Merrill, the libellee, at Honolulu on January 4, 1900, since which date they lived together as husband and wife up to May 8, 1901. She further states that the marriage ceremony uniting them as husband and wife was performed by Rev. Alexander Mackintosh, a minister of the gospel lawfully authorized to perform the same.

Unmindful of his marriage vows and recreant to his duties as a husband, the said libellee has been guilty of extreme cruelty toward her. She avers that during the whole period of their married life the conduct of the libellee has been an abuse of her love and confidence toward him, and his treatment of her, while ostensibly kind and truthful, one whole mass of tissue and falsehood, fraud and deception. She has been employed as a teacher at the Normal School earning a salary of \$85 a month. Under various false and fraudulent pretences he has obtained from her the whole of her earnings during the period of their living together as husband and wife, and in such ways has obtained more than the sum of \$1,000, which he has appropriated to his own use without the benefit of any kind to the wife.

His business methods and alleged dishonesty, she avers, as well as disregard for the advice and counsel of the libellant, have ever been a source of extreme pain to petitioner, and have kept her in such a nervous condition as to affect seriously her bodily health and strength. She states that libellee has been arrested upon the charge of embezzlement and has often been threatened with arrest on the charge of other felonies; that he has absconded from the Territory of Hawaii, leaving her penniless and without provision for her future, and at the time of his so absconding she is informed and believes, and so states on information and belief, that a warrant for the arrest, upon a criminal charge, of the libellee was in the hands of the High Sheriff, and other criminal prosecutions were pending, or about to be instituted against him. That by reason of his said conduct Merrill has left an unsavory reputation to such an extent that it has become a disgrace to her to bear his name, and that from the ignominy thereof she has been grievously wounded in her mental feelings and her peace of mind has been seriously affected so as to endanger her health and possibly her life.

In every particular she states that she has been the victim of her love and confidence in her husband, and since his absconding and the surreptitious manner in which he left her, as well as the falsehoods told her about the time of his leaving, she has been convinced of his cruelty and disloyalty, and has known what hitherto she had only suspected.

She states further and would show to the court that although being of sufficient ability to provide suitable maintenance for his wife, throughout the whole of their married life, Merrill utterly failed and neglected to provide for her, but on the contrary used her own earnings, of no inconsiderable amount, for other purposes to her unknown, and has obtained all her earnings amounting to \$35 a month, leaving her and abandoning her amongst strangers with the sum of about \$10 in her possession, no provision for her future, a large amount of money due for the unpaid bills of the butcher and the baker, the disgrace of his conduct, the infamy of his name. She wishes an absolute divorce and the right to resume her maiden name.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most of all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says O. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family, and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form. No family should be without it. I keep it in my house at all times." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., General Agents, H. I.

There is a dearth of practical plumbers in Honolulu.

ORIENTAL NOTES.

Drs. Christopher and Stevens are expected shortly from England to make inquiries and investigations in India into the causes of malarial fever.

The French papers state that M. Klobakowski, at present French Consul General at Calcutta, is almost certain to receive the appointment of Minister at Bangkok.

A Nagasaki despatch states that an American soldier assaulted a passer-by in the street there with a sword on the 25th ult., and the offender was sent to the local Chihio Sabansho. The American was sentenced to imprisonment for a month and a half. The telegram adds that outrages by American soldiers are reported from various quarters in the town, and the judicial officials and the police force are thereby kept busy at present.

A dispatch to the Asahi states that an outbreak of bubonic plague in Tokyo is threatened. Five dead rats have been found in the kitchen and goods store of the Imperial University Hospital, and these were analytically examined. Plague germs were found. The metropolitan police issued an urgent order on the 25th ult. for the enforcement of general measures for disinfection and extermination of rats as preventive measures against the plague.

The recent outbreak of the Kioet volcano in Java was attended by great loss of life. Torrents of lava and hot mud flowed amid showers of ashes and stones. Many natives and a few Europeans perished. On an estate called Alas Kedatung, the manager, amid a shower of stones, fled from a torrent of lava in a carriage with his wife, two children and a nurse. The lava overtook them. The children, the nurse, the syce, and the horses perished. The parents jumped into a clump of bamboo and saved themselves. The lava also consumed the superintendent of the estate and about twenty-five coolies. Many coffee estates in the neighborhood were destroyed. The country around was strewn with corpses.

It is reported from Seoul that two French teachers recently engaged at the mission school by the Korean government have been dismissed.

The British river gunboat Snipe, it is reported from Shanghai, starts early this month for an extensive journey all around the Poyang and Tungting lakes, "to show the flag" to the natives of those populous and important regions.

The Echo de Chine says it learns that the authorities of Chekiang wish to impose an extraordinary tax of \$2 on each bale of silk exported, but that, on an energetic protest of M. Rattard, French Consul General, the tax was immediately abolished.

It is understood that H. E. Sir Claude MacDonald and Lady MacDonald are likely to make a short trip to Europe, leaving Japan early next month. Sir Claude has not had a leave of absence for several years, and it is to be hoped that no unlooked-for complication may interfere with his enjoyment of a well-earned spell of leisure.

It is stated that Count von Waldersee has declined being given a special reception by the Japanese government during his stay in this country. His visit to Japan, he says, is merely with the object of enjoying the beautiful scenery for which the country is famous, and to witness the progress which the Japanese army, organized upon the basis of the German army, has made. Nevertheless, there is no doubt that Count von Waldersee will receive distinguished attention from this country—Kobe Chronicle.

The delay in the departure of the mission, which had been fixed several times, but postponed again and again, was principally due to Russian opposition. On the other hand, the idea of the mission was favored by the German Embassy.

The King of Siam, accompanied by his suite, arrived at Batavia over a fortnight ago, and was received with every honor. After a few days' sight-seeing he left Batavia for Bandung, a health resort in West Java, where he arrived on the 19th ult. A shower of Siamese orders fell on the King's departure from Batavia, the Straits Times says. The Governor General of Netherlands India received the Grand Cross of the Crown Order, the decorations of which also reached nine other recipients. Ten persons received decorations of the White Elephant Order. Of course, most of those thus honored were officials.

A number of missionaries have returned to Anhwei and Kiangsu. The Roman Catholic mission is at Wuhoien in the northeast of Anhwei. The Christian missions are at Chuchen and Twintiaohien, and the C. I. M. at Tchangbien. At Luchofu the Christian Mission are at work, and in Luanchow the C. I. M. have most of their workers back on the field.

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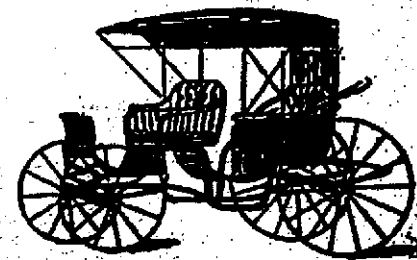
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Manager.

TUESDAY JULY 9

The Legislature ought to speak in no indecisive way against the annexation conspiracy.

As John Bush said to his late friends, the Democrats, "I would not leave my pretty home for you."

M. H. De Young, a man of considerable influence at Washington, will be pleased to hear Judge Humphreys' opinion of his paper.

The influence of mosquitoes in spreading yellow fever is now revealed. Is there any malady mosquitoes don't disseminate? How about leprosy?

Perry Belmont wants to have Mr. Bryan ejected from the Democratic party but he doesn't volunteer for the job. The real need of the times seems to be to have the Democratic party ejected from Mr. Bryan.

Think of the nerve of a man who goes to California and offers to annex 30,000 Chinese and 50,000 Japanese to that over-burdened State. Check like that ought, at the proper time of the month, to throw a shadow on the moon.

At a conference held recently it was determined to submit a formal statement of the scheme for annexation to the President and the next Congress and urge that immediate action be taken on the proposition.—Bulletin, June 24.

Is this the "bugaboo" the veal Bulletin now charges against the Advertiser?

There is a strong movement on foot in Honolulu, backed by many prominent business men, Republicans and Democrats alike, to have the Territory of Hawaii annexed by act of Congress to the State of California as a county or counties thereof.—Bulletin, June 24.

Was this "also written by Thurston in pursuance of his well-known methods?"

The War Department is to present a convincing array of figures to show that drunkenness and immorality have vastly increased in the Army since the abolition of the canteen. Statistics are now being collected. The American Medical Association has lately passed resolutions in favor of the canteen and it is not unlikely that Congress will be induced to revive the institution as a measure of disciplinary value to the Army.

The opening of the new public lands in Oklahoma Territory will be carried out on the plan of a lottery. The free-for-all races of the past brought so much discord and made so much bad blood that the Government taboed them. Sections will be drawn like tickets in a raffle. This plan will insure the orderly settlement of the new lands and give everybody a chance irrespective of the length of his legs or the reliability of his wind.

The lawyer who indulges in raking up old records and finding supposed legal flaws which will make a case, does not add dignity either to himself or to his profession. It is a very dodgson and foggy kind of business. It takes however all kinds of people to make a world, so it must take all kinds of lawyers to make up a legal bar.—Star.

That kind of a lawyer may wander over the West for forty years trying to build up a permanent practice and never succeed in getting anything but an order to move on.

The cause of the esteemed Independent's frequent outbreaks against Lucien Young, U.S.N., at last appears in cold, though cholerick, type. "Young," says the Independent sternly, "spunged on the Royalists, and after 1893 reviled the men whose whisky he had been drinking." This is indeed serious, but a remembrance of the rage into which the best of men are sometimes thrown by the gift of a campaign cigar prompts us in the belief that it was the quality of the beverage which allied Lucien. The Independent should be more explicit as to brand and vintage and give the defence a chance.

The Agricultural Department is about to make vanilla plants available for Hawaii but it discourages the idea of bringing such growths indiscriminately from abroad. A disease ravager vanilla in some places which, if introduced here, would render the Islands unproductive of the vanilla bean. Our soil and climate are propitious as things stand, but unless care is taken we shall be unable, on occasion, to avail ourselves of a crop which in a healthy state, grows luxuriantly and produces an article of commerce which has sold for as much as \$20 per pound and is now selling in the London market for \$5.

Humphreys admits that he talked up county annexation in the Examiner, using the language repeated elsewhere. We hope the Home Rulers will enjoy reading it. The political Judge cozened them into the belief that he could get Governor Dole removed and all that sort of a thing and then, giving them no warning, slipped away to California to urge that Hawaii be annexed to that State. Little did he care if the few thousand Hawaiian votes were submerged in the 300,000 California votes providing he could break into California politics "before he was forty." The Hawaiians never had a meaner stab than that.

A SCAPEGOAT SECURED.

The Home Rule party, after looking back over the wreck of its hopes and aspirations, turns an evil eye on Kalaokalani, chief medicine man of their tribe. In those halcyon and vociferous days when plans were being made in Foster Hall and in the dining-room of an alleged Republican, a plot to overturn the Territorial regime, set up county and city government and give the Islands over to indiscriminate plunder, Kalaokalani was the Moses who promised to lead the Home Rulers to the promised land. He was even more than that, for, in the capacity of an Aaron, he was going to strike the rock of public credit and bring forth paction streams.

With what result? Simply that the Home Rule Legislature has seriously hurt its own chances to carry another legislative contest; that it has impaired the credit without enhancing the available cash balance of the Territory; that it has gained but a few official places for its workers and has lost the chance to ordain a sub-divided government; that it has been a failure from start to finish, and that the Home Rule party in all but the election of a Delegate who has secured two offices for white Republicans and a probable naval cadetship for a white newcomer, has not only been a failure but a farce.

And for all this poor Kalaokalani is to be held responsible. It is a heavy burden for him to carry but as a scapegoat is needed he is as good as any.

COMING BETTERMENTS.

Cheaper fuel, with all that is meant by that advantage, is promised as one result of the recently ended trip of B. F. Dillingham to the Coast. While the immediate arrangement seems only to include coal, and that from the Roslin mines, there is in the mind of the promoter as well as in contemplation by the plantation men of the Islands a feeling that as soon as arrangements can be made for the carriage of bulk crude oil from the California fields there will be immense advantages accrue from the largely decreased cost of the operation of the pumps and the mills on the various plantations.

The cost of fuel in the case of a plantation which irrigates its acres by pumping water to high levels must be thoroughly investigated to be appreciated. It has been estimated that to put water upon an acre of cane from the time of planting until the cane is taken off is on the average \$125. This it will be seen at once will mean an extremely large percentage of the cost in the fuel supply. While the coals of the north are not of the highest steaming grade they are good enough to furnish steam fuel and the cost is so much less than must be paid for the English coals that it means a considerable saving to the corporations which use them.

The future use of oils for fuel has been investigated fully by the sugar men recently but the great difficulty seems to be in the matter of the supply. There is not in the western ocean such tank ships as would guarantee a competent supply of this economical fuel at this port all the time, and it would be taking too great risks for the plantations to change their furnaces so as to permit of using oils, without a supply on hand which would preclude the danger of shutting down by reason of an accident to a tank steamer. The growth of the use of oils in the west and southwest, where the supply of coal must be hauled from long distances and at great cost has been remarkable. In the city of San Francisco the street railways are using oil and the beet sugar refineries are making arrangements for the same fuel. The railways are changing their locomotive furnaces so as to do away with the use of coal, and the cheapness of the cost has made a factor in the returns of any business where the supply of fuel cuts any figure in the general expense of operation.

It must be but a short time until there will be a solution of the fuel problem here, and it must come by the introduction of oils. The recent developments in California and Texas make it impossible that there will be in the generation any material advance in the cost to the consumer and with the saving which will be effected will add materially to the profitability of various ventures in the Islands. In fact, should there be secured a fair supply of cheap fuel for this country it would do more for the introduction of varied industries than would any other single thing. With cheaper fuel there would be no question of the building of sugar refineries and soon would follow several kinds of manufacturing industries.

CAUGHT!

The chief of the conspirators stands exposed in all the nakedness of a disavowed and unholy mission, trying to hide behind an allegation that he "did not say it."

After the arrival in San Francisco of the man of whom it was said by his former co-laborers in the Legislature that he had gone to the Mainland in the interest of the scheme for the annexation of these Islands to California, there appeared in the Chronicle of that city, an interview which attributed to him certain utterances which were entirely in line with his interviews and editorials here. There were more explicit declarations, however, and by the same mail which brought the papers containing the statement to this city came a denial of the authenticity of the interview and the insinuation that the article had been prepared here.

It is this allegation which draws out the complete history of the conspiracy and the tracing of it to its head and front. There can be no question of the familiarity of the cry of city and county government which recurs in both the authorized statements and that which bears the brand of the branded one. There is the same plain of the need of the stable government which would come from the annexation to an old State and the undignified public criticism of men who like himself are exercising functions under a commission derived from the President of the United States. All these have so distinguished the man who utters them that there will be many people who will read the interview to which he transfers his brand without being able to see why it should not be attributed to him. Can it be that association with him, can his publication has made him believe that all daily newspapers are venal?

Insinuations that there is a plot to

have printed in the United States interviews which have not taken place, for the purpose of injuring the jurist, are unjust to the men, the members of the Hawaiian Bar Association which indicted him and decided to move for his removal. They have been his neighbors for several years and they must know that with an organ hostile to print his views and eager journalists to reprint his words against the Territorial authorities, when uttered by the United States, they cannot do better than to allow him to have full swing. A continuation of the policy now being followed will result in losing for him all the friends which he might have held through their interest in any man who came from Hawaii.

There seems little to be said in addition to the evidence. The verdict will be rendered by the people who will read and think out the problem for themselves without any bias. It may be said with confidence, however, that the conspiracy, which could not stand the light of day, will not live long enough to give any trouble to the people of this the newest Territory of our country.

UNEXPLORED CANADA.

The Director of the Geological Survey of Canada, in his last report, makes the amazing statement that practically nothing is known of one-third of the Dominion. He says: "There are more than 1,250,000 square miles of unexplored lands in Canada. The entire area of the Dominion is computed at 3,450,257 square miles, consequently one-third of this country has yet been untraveled by the explorer. Exclusive of the inhospitable detached Arctic portions, 954,000 square miles is for all practical purposes entirely unknown." A careful estimate is made of the unexplored regions. Beginning at the extreme northwest of the Dominion, the first of these areas is between the eastern boundary of Alaska, the Porcupine river and the Arctic coast, about 6,500 square miles in extent, or somewhat smaller than Belgium, and lying entirely within the Arctic circle. The next is west of the Lewis and Yukon rivers, and extends to the boundary of Alaska. Until last year 35,000 square miles in this area was unexplored, but a part has since been traveled. A third area of 37,000 square miles, nearly twice as large as Scotland, lies between the Lewis, Pelly and Stikine rivers. Between the Pelly and Mackenzie rivers is another large tract of 100,000 square miles, or about double the size of England. It includes nearly 600 miles of the main Rocky mountain range. An unexplored area of 50,000 square miles is found between Great Bear lake and the Arctic coast, being nearly all to the north of the Arctic circle. Nearly as large as Portugal is another tract, between Great Bear lake, the Mackenzie river and the western part of Great Slave lake, in an area of 35,000 square miles. Lying between Stikine and Laird rivers to the north and the Skeena and Peace rivers to the south is an area of 31,000 square miles, which, except for a recent visit by a field party, is quite unexplored. Of the 35,000 square miles southeast of Athabasca lake little is known, except that it has been crossed by a field party en route to Fort Churchill. East of the Coppermine river and west of Bathurst inlet lies 7,500 square miles of unexplored land, which may be compared to half the size of Switzerland. Eastward from this, lying between the Arctic coast and Black's river, is an area of 51,000 square miles, or about equal to Ireland. Much larger than Great Britain and Ireland, and embracing 178,000 square miles, is the region bounded by Black's river, Great Slave lake, Athabasca lake, Hatcher and Reindeer lakes, Churchill river and the west coast of Hudson bay. This country includes the barren grounds of the continent. Mr. J. H. Tyrrell recently struck through this country on his trip to Fort Churchill, on the Churchill river, but could only make a preliminary exploration. On the south coast of Hudson bay, between the Severn and Attawapiskat rivers, is an area of 23,000 square miles in extent, or larger than Nova Scotia, and lying between Trout lake, Lac Seul and the Albany river is another 15,000 square miles of unexplored land.

South and east of James bay, and nearer to large centers of population than any other unexplored region, is a tract of 35,000 square miles, which may be compared in size to Portugal. Bradstreet's notes that the proposed Manitoulin & North Shore Railway has been granted 2,500,000 acres. The act awards 10,000 acres per mile to the southern end of the road as an extra inducement to the early completion of this section. The northern end grant is at the rate of 7,500 acres per mile. The proposed road will be of great value to this part of Ontario. Stratford, for instance, will then be only 365 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, or 183 miles nearer than via North Bay, as at present; Palmerston, another railroad center, will be 332 miles distant, or 245 miles nearer, and other places in this district will likewise be favorably affected.

PRICKED BUBBLES.

The scheme to annex Hawaii to California, hopeless and fantastic as it is, yet attests the very practical fact that a simpler and more dangerous scheme has failed. When poor Humphreys, harried and desperate, turned to the county-annexation idea, he tacitly confessed that his hopes of giving Hawaii a carpet-bag Territorial government had gone. It is not far in the recent past when Humphreys thought that he had bonded these Islands politically and could use them at his pleasure. His first success was to have been the removal of Governor Dole, his second the changing over of the Supreme Court, and his third the creation of city and county government. He was sure of them all.

The war begun upon Mr. Dole was peculiarly indecent and underhanded. Whenever a Federal office-holder arrived on the beach he was at once surrounded by the partisans of Humphreys and made to believe that the Governor and the men who, with him, had risked their lives and their property to bring Hawaii under the American flag, were an alien oligarchy whose principal aim was to discourage the American up-building of these Islands. All this was for the purpose of inducing them to write to their Senators or Representatives at home that Mr. Dole ought to be removed. One might feel astonished, if he pleased, at the number of Federal office-holders, presumably intelligent and alert, who let themselves be caught in this trap.

To divide the Dole adherents into hostile camps Humphreys began his witless crusade, denouncing Mr. Dole as the protector of vice in that stockade and hoping to get the evangelical clergy and a part of their congregations to join in such a charge. The Grand Jury was also used to go on fishing tours in the Territorial departments and bureaus (prison, police department, insane asylum, etc.) to see if evidence of Dole "mismanagement" could not be obtained. Incidentally a paper was started for the sole purpose of causing distrust here and elsewhere in Mr. Dole's capacity. For months the warfare went on and it culminated in the visit of a Home Rule legislator to President McKinley who, interrupting the Hawaiian's stereotyped complaints about the Governor, advised the young man to go home by the next steamer. Within a short time after that the President took occasion to say, at a private dinner, that he had the utmost confidence in the Governor of Hawaii and should sustain his administration. Since then little has been heard from Humphreys about Mr. Dole's "removal."

The scheme to remodel the Territorial Supreme Court, which was urged by some parasites of the political judge, and which, for a time, deceived the bar, also came to grief. For weeks before the idea was broached, the ring attacked the Chief Justice on any conceivable pretext. His insular decision, in which he anticipated that of the Supreme Court, was derided and every act of his was misrepresented, but all to no purpose. As soon as the bar was apprised of the real meaning of the conspiracy it set a heavy foot upon it and the dream of the Arizona fugitive that he would become Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Hawaii came to nothing.

Likewise the city and county government scheme. Half the secret, black and midnight interviews which the discredited judge had with the anti-Republican politicians, referred to the proposed "decentralization" of the Territory. This "reform" was to be a sop for the native Cerberus, a blow at the power of the Territorial officers, and a means of feeding patronage to Humphreys' moribund power. What came of it everybody knows. It is now a pricked bubble.

And all these failures Humphreys practically admits to have been such by his adoption of a new and radically different policy. It is no longer a matter of removing Dole and putting a fringed or a Hawaiian in his place; it is no more now proposed to have a new Supreme Court with an adventure at its head; the scheme of city and county government framed under the easy-going organic law of Hawaii is no more. Humphreys shows that he is beaten and that he knows it. Every fine-drawn plan of his to get power and place has been pulverized between the upper and nether millstone of Hawaiian conservatism and decency. Defeat and repudiation meet him at every turn and with body sore from the bruises of his fight with the Bar Association, he turns his back upon the wreck of his former hopes and tries to make a new deal. How resourceless and desperate he is shown by the fact that his latest proposal is one that was morally bound to be rejected, as it is now rejected, both at home and in California. He has alienated the Hawaiians and gained no Californians, for the only papers on the Coast which deign to mention his annexation scheme jeer at it. Humphreys has become a very Jehu, his hand against every man and every man's hand against him—a poor, snarling, vicious, grasping but unmistakable human failure and fraud.

UNMASKED!

The part of the Chronicle interview which the plotting judge is most eager to repudiate, or which his paper sees the necessity of repudiating for him, is as follows:

"There is no political reason why the change should not be made. It would be necessary only for Congress to pass an act that could be written on a sheet of foolscap paper, and there would be no necessity of submitting it to the people of the Islands at all."

Finding that the latter clause is enraging the Hawaiians, Humphreys' paper denies that it is his, and says that no one would suspect him of so foolish a statement. Yet the statement is precisely in line with the Supreme Court's decision in the insular cases and it was anticipated by Humphreys' kept evening paper in its issue of June 24. We quote as follows:

It is believed here that if the 'CONSENT OF CALIFORNIA' can be obtained, with its present backing here and in Washington, Hawaii will become a portion of California within a year or eighteen months. Should Congress act favorably the time limit would DEPEND UPON WHETHER CALIFORNIA'S CONSENT COULD BE OBTAINED OR MUST BE GIVEN BY A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT. It was the original intention of the promoters of the movement here to FIRST PRESENT THE PLAN TO CALIFORNIA through Washington; the fact, however, that such a movement was under way, leaked out with the result it has been very generally endorsed, in many instances by large plantation interests which were opposed to the scheme prior to annexation.

Note that in this official prospectus, printed by a paper which represents Humphreys' plans as faithfully as does the journal whose weekly deficit he is paying, no reference is made to the submission of the annexation scheme to the people of these Islands. On the contrary it is explicitly stated that if "the consent of California" can be had annexation must soon take place; that California—not Hawaii—would regulate the time limit; and that it was the intention of the original promoters of the movement here to "first present the plan to California through Washington"—in other words to have California pass an act in prompt conjunction with Congress, annexing Hawaii to the Golden State whether the people here liked it or not.

In the face of evidence like this, touching the nature and aim of the annexation plot, Humphreys' denials sound like those of the man who tries to explain away the marked coin found in his pockets after the robbery of the till, by saying that some designing person put it there.

Chinese chicken thieves at Kalahe are still about.

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LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Masonic Temple is to be raised a story or two.

The new manager of the Mahawell plantation has not been appointed.

The Hahuula tract will be opened to the public on the tenth of this month.

M. F. Prosser of Kauai will go to Brooklyn on a visit, leaving here on the 9th.

The returns are coming into the tax collector's office quite fast, regarding income tax.

Owing to a quarantine blockade at New Orleans, it will be several months before Hawaii can get any more Porto Ricans through that port.

Four thousand, two hundred and twenty fire claims have been registered with the commissioners. They represent about \$1,800,000 worth of property.

Meteorologist Lyons reports an unusually light rainfall during the month of June in the districts of Kohala, Hamakua and Hilo, on the Island of Hawaii.

All the land in the Olua tract, Hawaii, will be opened in August. Applications for the lots, must be made through Surveyor Baldwin in Hilo, after August 10th. There are 2,000 acres to be disposed of.

The \$255,000 that has been paid the government by Chinese immigrants as guarantees that they would comply with the laws of the republic of Hawaii, will be given to the Territory for the paying of public expenses. The cash will be available in the near future.

A native woman of Honolulu, upon seeing a photograph of the Hawaiian villagers at Buffalo, and recognizing her husband in the group, promptly rolled up a pair of pants he had left behind and dispatched them to him by Wells, Fargo & Co's express.—Paradise of Pacific.

Fifteen applicants for positions in the federal service, appeared at the High School Saturday to take the second civil service examinations offered. A number who took the first day's examinations appeared for a trial in other departments. The stenography and typewriting examinations were also held.

The extension of the tracks from the Rapid Transit car barns has been made to connect with the line on Alapai street above the pumping station. Progress is noted in all departments of the railroad, and matters are now assuming shape for the company to put the line into operation in a few weeks.

A baby girl was found on the doorstep of Manuel Slive's place in Kalahe yesterday. The little one was well dressed. By its side was a bottle of milk and other things that go towards making the life of babies comfortable. The child is a white, and seems to have come from wealthy parents. The baby is being well taken care of.

The United States army transport Hancock, for which Honolulu was on the lookout all last week, has given the Paradise of the Pacific the go-by. She has sailed from the Coast direct to Manila. She sailed from San Francisco at noon on June 23d. The reason of her leaving Honolulu by according to the San Francisco papers, was that it had been reported that there was plague in this city.

Emily Alves has filed a libel suit for divorce against her husband, Jose S. Alves. She alleges they were married in 1891, and that for some time past he has utterly neglected and failed to support her. She states there is \$600 deposited in the Bank of Hawaii against their joint account, the result of the earnings of both. She avers that her husband is no wage-earner in the Orpheum Theatre, where he receives a weekly stipend of \$20.

Captain Seabury, of the Pacific Mail steamer China, one of the most popular shipper coming to this port, is going East in the near future to bring out the company's splendid new vessel, the Korea. Captain Seabury said yesterday that he was not sure when he would go East, but he thought it would be very soon. It is probable that he will go direct to the Eastern coast from San Francisco, on the China's return from the Orient.

CHINESE GIRL
GIVEN LIBERTY

Ah See, the Chinese girl who was held to answer before Judge Estee on the grounds that she had no registration certificate, was allowed to go with her parents by his honor yesterday, the court finding that while she had no certificate in her possession, at the same time she was privileged to go and come from the Islands as she chose as her father was a citizen of the United States.

In 1892, Chu Quon, the father of the girl who was the cause of so much legal quibbling, was naturalized under the monarchy. The court found that since he was a subject of the King of Hawaii, it followed that he was also a citizen of the United States. His child is therefore entitled to all the privileges which were granted him, she being a minor at the time he became a subject of the Hawaiian monarchy.

There are several other cases of a similar nature that will be called before the same tribunal in the immediate future.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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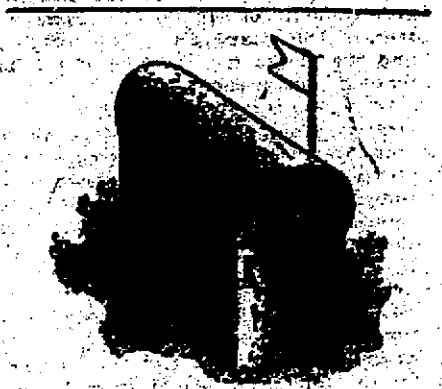
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THE FOURTH IN MAUI

Good Day's Racing on Wailuku Track.

MAUI, July 5, 1901.—The fifteenth annual meeting of the Maui Racing Association, which took place at Spreckels Park, Kahului, on the Fourth, was a great success, judging from the crowds of people that thronged the race course and filled the grand stand.

Though the string of horses that contested for the honors of the day was not an ambitious one, hardly an animal possessing more than local fame, still the events were well run and racing affairs were conducted in an honest and impartial manner.

James Kirkland J. J. Walsh and F. Hoss acted as judge, T. M. Church as starter, and W. H. Cornwell, Jr., as clerk of the course.

The races were late in beginning, for it was not until 11:30 a. m. that the first event was started. The following was the official program of the day:

Race 1.—Bicycle Race.—One-half mile dash.—1st prize \$20; second prize, \$5.

Was not run—no entries.

Race 2.—Wailuku Purse, \$50.—Running Race.—One-half mile dash; for all Maui maiden horses.

Only two horses contested. "Nellie C." entered by Frank Medeiros won over "John H." entered by J. Alvery. Time, \$5 1-5 seconds.

Race 3.—Wailuku Purse, \$50.—Running Race.—One-fourth mile dash; free for all Maui bred horses. Post entries.

Won by "Maui Rose," entered by W. H. Cornwell over Alto Stacey entered by Iao Stables.

Race 4.—Kahului Purse, \$50.—Trotting and Pacing to Harness, east 2 in 3; free for all Maui maiden horses.

"Labaina Girl" entered by Iao Stables, "Jack" owned by D. L. Meyer.

Race 5.—Spreckelsville Purse, \$25.—Running Race.—One-fourth mile dash; for all Maui bred ponies 14 hands and under, carry 100 lbs.

"Son of a Gun" entered by Thos. Wilson, beat "Quickstep" entered by Jos. Soares.

Race 6.—Kihel Purse, \$50.—Running Race.—Three-fourth mile dash; for Hawaiian bred horses.

"Nellie C." came out ahead beating "Maui Rose," "False Alarm," entered by M. G. McLane, and "Alto Stacey."

Race 7.—Japanese Race, \$25.—Running Race.—One-half mile dash, free for all Japanese riders only. Post entries.

Declared off, no entries.

Race 8.—Wailuku Purse, \$40.—Running Race.—Mile dash; for Ponies 14 hands and under, carry 100 lbs.

"Son of a Gun" won over "Quickstep" in the second contest—the first trial being a draw.

Race 9.—Mule Race, \$50.—Running Race.—One-half mile dash, catch weights.—Post entries.

James Alana's "Piholo" took the palm over animals belonging to Edgar Morton and Alfred Hayselden.

Race 10.—Match Race. Won by "Son of a Gun" over "Quickstep."

Race 11.—Foot Race, 100 Yards Dash. Joe Paa of Peahi took the money from John Plunkett, Wm. Morris and one other.

The Japanese residents of Maui also seemed to appreciate the "glorious Fourth." They held theatrical performances at Kahului. There was a wrestling contest and at Pala during the nights of the 3d and 4th they also had their theater.

During the afternoon of the 4th at the Sannyside grounds, Makawao, quite a number of spectators witnessed a game of polo.

During the night of the 3d the grand ball given by the Aloha Lodge No. 3, Knights of Pythias, in the Wailuku court house was the largest and most successful social function of the year.

The large hall was filled to overflowing with guests from all parts of the island. The decorations of the interior were not only most attractively and artistically placed, but were very elaborate in plan, consisting of ropes of ferns, gay-colored bunting, the foliage of bananas and tropical plants, and other adornments, all leading to or extending from beautiful Pythian designs placed in conspicuous positions. J. J. Walsh managed the floor and the Wailuku Quartet Club played such inspiring music that dancing feet were kept on the qui vive until 5 a. m.

The Maui Hotel, at which at least 200 of the dancers were served with a most excellent supper, was also gallantly adorned for the occasion, strings of Japanese lanterns illuminated the long verandas and led of ferns draped the walls. Tables were set not only in the spacious dining room but also along the upper verandas of the hotel.

GIVES A MILLION TO HARVARD

CAMBRIDGE (Mass.) June 25.—President Eliot announced at the Harvard alumni dinner tonight that J. P. Morgan had given more than \$1,000,000 for the erection of three of the five buildings planned for the Harvard Medical School in Boston. The gift is for the prosecution of "applied biological research."

Some months ago Henry and Frank Higginson took a tract of twenty acres of land, paying \$50,000 for it. This they agreed to hold in trust for the university.

Last Friday Dr. Warren received a cable from Mr. Morgan in which he said: "Referring to our conversation and plans submitted, I am prepared to erect the central buildings and two side pavilions as a memorial to Junius Spencer Morgan, a native of Massachusetts and for many years a merchant of Boston. You can announce this."

President Eliot called attention to the phrase "plans submitted," which he said included specifications, and said that these called for an outlay of more than \$1,000,000. The new Morgan buildings in Huntington avenue, Boston, will include a hospital.

HUNDREDS DIE IN RAGING FLOOD

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., June 26th.—One hundred lives and \$5,000,000 of property have been wiped out by a cloud burst and flood which swept the Elkhorn Valley from the head of the branch down to Tug river. The rainfall began early the morning of June 22nd, being practically a cloudburst, the streams rising so rapidly that there was no chance for the people to leave their houses and flee for safety. Along the Norfolk and Western railroad, from Davey to Ennis, a distance of 43 miles the region is practically in ruins. The mines have suffered heavily but since most of the miners were at work when the worst of the flood came the list of those lost is made up almost entirely of women and children. In many of the little mining towns there is not left a house to mark the site of the town. The details of the wreck have not been told as every telegraph line is down and the railroad has been put out of business for several days at least. In most places, according to the reports at hand, the waters rose and fell again within three hours and the destruction within that time was measured only by what laid in the path of the flood.

As usual there were scenes which are hard to tell. Many of the miners of the region are colored, and it is said that at some places where liquor was obtained there were many instances of robbing the dead, and the shooting of the miscreants when caught. There was much suffering, but the Governor called out the troops and asked for relief which came readily, and the wants of the poor were relieved as speedily as possible. It is thought that the losses will be covered and the bodies found within the week.

RELIGIOUS WORK IN HAVANA

NEW YORK, June 28.—It is the intention of several mission boards in this city to begin religious work in Havana this fall. The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions is one of them and the Congregationalists and Episcopalians will enlarge work already begun there. All intend to build churches.

Jose Eugenio Marx, a prominent business man of Havana, especially interested in the religious development of the Redado district of that city, has just sailed for Hamburg after several conferences with mission boards here.

He suggests that a stone church erected in Havana twenty-five years ago, as a place for protestant worship, be used by some one of the denominations. Owing to complications under Spanish rule, this building was never used. The building cost \$75,000. Mr. Marx, speaking of church conditions in Havana, said:

"It is a mistake to assume that protestant effort in Cuba means of necessity injury to Catholic interests there. Conditions in Cuba are about the same as they are here. The Catholic church, under the present bishop is making commendable progress against the tremendous odds. I am not in the councils of either the Catholic or Protestant church, but am in a position to know a good deal about both. When the overthrow of Spanish rule cut out \$250,000 of the Catholic church's income, ready money came from Europe to tide matters over. Just now an effort is being made to pay some of that money back and the effort is being crowned with success."

GREAT SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY

WASHINGTON, June 28.—With the present week the fiscal year of the Government closes, and Uncle Sam will close a set of books showing the most prosperous period in his history. The Treasury statement to be issued next week, when all the figures are in, will show that during the fiscal year, which ends on Saturday night, the receipts of the Government have exceeded the expenditures by about \$75,000,000. This showing, two years after foreign war and while the expensive results of that war were still in evidence, is believed to be unequalled in the financial history of any nation.

The Treasury balance sheet will show receipts of about \$57,000,000 and expenditures of \$20,000,000. The repeal of certain portions of the war revenue act will cost the Government about \$40,000,000 annually, so that next year the surplus will not be over \$35,000,000.

While the Treasury is already gloating over its successful record for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, the Administration is prepared to show still more over the marvelous development of the foreign trade of the United States. The figures will show a balance of trade in favor of the United States of about \$75,000,000, or about \$145,000,000 more than for the previous year. No matter how the balance may be liquidated, this little matter of two-thirds of a billion of dollars will be on the right side of Uncle Sam's ledger Saturday afternoon.

ANOTHER BIG STRIKE ORDERED

PITTSBURGH, June 29.—The joint conference committee of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Steel Hoop Company, which has been in session here, was unable to reach an agreement on the wage scale for the ensuing year and adjourned finally after a session of less than twenty minutes. The Amalgamated Association officials asked that the scale be signed for the union mills and the manufacturers presented a counter proposition not only refusing to sign for all the mills, but stipulating that two-thirds of the scale this year. These proposals were then broke up and President Eliot at once issued a strike order. The strike will involve all the Union Steel workers in the country and about 20,000 workmen.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, June 28.—Sugar—Raw, steady fair refining, 4-100; centrifugal, 4-100; 4-100; molasses sugar, 4-100; refined steady; crushed, 4-100; powdered, 4-100; granulated, 4-100.

NEW YORK, June 28.—The American Sugar Refining Company today advanced all a cent of refined sugar 5 cents, or one-twentieth of a cent a pound.

NEW TRACK RECORDS MADE AT WELL-ATTENDED HILO RACES

THE race meeting at Hoolulu Park, Hilo, was a big success and passed off without a single unpleasant incident to mar the festival. On July 4th the racing was witnessed by a vast crowd, the grand stand being packed to its limits. The sport was of an interesting nature and the majority of the events were well contested.

The crowds on Friday and Saturday were naturally somewhat smaller than was the case on Thursday, but the racing was of better class and productive of several exciting finishes. On each day the band enlivened the proceedings.

Several new track records were created, among them being the half-mile 1:49, by Molly Connors, and the mile 1:47, by Dixie Land. Old Amario took three purses, Billy McCluskey two, Violin two, Frank 8 three and Dixie Land two. With few exceptions the horses ran true to form, the biggest surprise being the defeat of Billy McCluskey by Dixie Land, on the last day of the meeting.

Summaries:

JULY 4TH.

No. 1. Three-eighths mile, Hawaiian bred; purse \$100.

Amario, 119 lbs Thomas 1

Lady Lightfoot, 117 lbs Ross 2

Twinkle, 117 lbs Leonard 3

Winner trained by Thomas.

Time 1:34. Good start. Won easily by a length and a half, same distance between second and third. Winner, R. Ballentyne's b. g. aged, by Kealia-Amandine. Amario outclassed his field and led all the way.

No. 2. One-half mile, free for all; purse \$150.

Frank 8, 119 lbs McAuliffe 1

Defender, 119 lbs Ross 2

Molly Connors, 108 lbs Piggett 3

Carter Harrison, Jr., 119 lbs Leonard 4

Winner trained by Burns.

Time 1:50. Poor start. Won by four lengths. Winner, Chr. Castendyke's blk. g. d. by Albert W. Frank 8 had the best of the start and made a runaway race of it. Defender ran a surprising good race. Molly Connors off badly, made no kind of a showing. Carter Harrison looked soft and occupied the rear position all the way around.

No. 3. Trot and pace, free for all, best two heats in three; purse \$200.

Violin Judd 1

Wayboy Graham 2

Walter P Starr 3

Winner trained by Judd.

Time 2:29. 2:28. Winner, Prince David's b. m. aged. In the first heat Violin led until sixty yards from home, when Judd pulled a rifle wild. Wayboy's driver took a desperate chance and squeezing through passed under the wire first. A protest was made on the ground that Judd was fouled by Graham when Wayboy took the lead; the judges allowed the protest and awarded the heat to Violin. In the second heat Wayboy was third until the seven-eighths pole was reached, when he passed Walter P, but could not overhaul Violin, which took the heat and the race. The winner paced evenly and well in both heats. Wayboy did not relish the heavy going.

No. 4. Three-fourth mile dash, free for all; purse \$150.

Watassa, 121 lbs Thomas 1

Reflected, 121 lbs Piggett 2

Lillie Mac, 117 lbs Ross 3

Winner trained by Thomas.

Time 1:18. Good start. Won by two lengths, three lengths between second and third. Winner, George Thomas' a. c. g. 5, by Watercross-Atossa. Watassa made the best. Others ran well for five furlongs.

No. 5. Lunas' race, one mile, owners up; purse \$75.

Lady Lightfoot Stevens 1

Nellie Gray Horan 2

Olas Boy Boyle 3

Winner trained by Grindell.

Won pulled up.

No. 6. One mile, free for all; purse \$150, and Hilo Mercantile Co. cup, to be won twice; value \$150.

Billy McCluskey, 124 lbs 1

Fierro, 121 lbs 2

General Cronje, 121 lbs 3

Princess Leota, 104 lbs 4

Winner trained by Thomas.

Time 1:48. Good start. Won easily by three lengths. Winner, Harry Evans' c. h. a., by Joe Hooker-Jessie R. Leota led for half the distance, when she gave place to Fierro, which horse, a quarter of a mile from home, was passed by McCluskey. Fierro greatly improved. General Cronje suffering from too closely pared feet.

No. 7. 3:00 class, trot and pace, best two in three; purse \$100.

Imperator Judd 1

Dusty Rhodes Starr 2

Joe Take-It-Easy Graham 3

Daley Bell O'Brien 4

Time 2:44, 2:45. Winner, A. Horner's b. h. a., by Sidney-Ellen Tomlinson. Nothing to it in either heat but the winner, which has the making of a good one.

JULY 5TH.

No. 1. Three-eighths mile, free for all; purse \$100.

Frank 8, 119 lbs McAuliffe 1

Defender, 119 lbs Manjro 2

Molly Connors, 108 lbs Piggett 3

Winner trained by Burns.

Time 1:34. Good start. Won under wraps by three parts of a length. Waterloo pulled up. Winner, R. Ballentyne's b. g. a., by Kealia-Amandine. Alphew's ran a good race for his maiden effort; he is a Trentota-Arethusa colt and was let into the race by the agreement of the owners of the other two. Waterloo no account.

No. 4. One-half mile dash, free for all; purse \$125.

Molly Connors, 108 lbs Ross 1

Frank 8, 119 lbs McAuliffe 2

Defender, 119 lbs Manjro 3

Reflected, 119 lbs Piggett 4

Winner trained by Thomas.

Time 1:49. Good start. Won driving by half a length. Winner, R. Ballentyne's c. f. 3, by Friar Tuck-Clara L. Connors' race's great improvement over her last two essays but this time she got off with the bunch. Ross rode a fine finish on the winner, which was out to the last ounce. Frank 8 ran game and true and to his notch.

No. 5. One mile hurdle, six furlongs; purse \$125.

Dixie Land, 121 lbs McAuliffe 1

Merrill's Force, 121 lbs Piggett 2

Watassa, 121 lbs Burns 3

Winner trained by Burns.

Time 1:55. Good start. Won easily by two lengths. Winner, J. T. Moir's blk. g. a., by Silk Gown-Kate. Watassa lost his ride at the first quarter pole when running prominently. Dixie Land won on his experience. Merrill's Force, a promising novice over the sticks.

No. 6. One and one-fourth miles, free for all; purse \$150.

Billy McCluskey, 124 lbs Thomas 1

Fierro, 121 lbs McAuliffe 2

Winner trained by Thomas.

Time 2:19. Good start. Won easily by half a length. Winner, Harry Evans' c. h. a., by Joe Hooker-Jessie R. Thomas' grand stand finish made it appear as if Fierro had shoved the old horse put.

No. 7. Three-fourths mile handicap, free for all; purse \$150.

Amario, 119 lbs Thomas 1

Princess Leota, 109 lbs Piggett 2

Alpheus, 95 lbs Manjro 3

Winner trained by Thomas.

Time 1:19. Good start. Won driving by a neck. Amario ran the race of his life and won on sheer gameness. Leota's good race a surprise; she is a speedy filly.

JULY 6TH.

No. 1. One-half mile, free for all, handicap; purse \$100.

Frank 8, 126 lbs McAuliffe 1

Carter Harrison, Jr., 112 lbs Ross 2

Defender, 118 lbs Piggett 3

Winner trained by Burns.

Time 1:51. Good start. Won driving by three-quarters of a length, three lengths between second and third. Winner packed his weight without faltering. Carter, with weight off, ran a good race.

No. 2. One mile, trot and pace, best two in three; purse \$100.

Violin Judd 2 1 1

Wayboy Burns 1 3 3

Walter P Starr 3 2 3

Time 2:27, 2:27, 2:26. Violin stopped to nothing toward the finish of the first heat. In the second heat Wayboy's hobbles broke a quarter of a mile from home and he was badly chafed forward. In the third heat the chafe bothered Wayboy into running most of the way.

No. 3. One mile handicap; purse \$100.

Dixie Land, 118 lbs McAuliffe 1

Billy McCluskey, 129 lbs Thomas 2

Merrill's Force, 118 lbs Piggett 3

Time 1:47. Won by a length and a half, same distance between second and third. The surprise of the year; it was 100 to 30 on McCluskey. Force led to the three-quarters by two lengths with Billy a length and a half in the rear of Dixie Land. Then Dixie Land took the lead and coming into the stretch Thomas as called upon McCluskey. The old horse made a gallant effort but the weight hindered him and he failed to get within striking distance of Dixie Land, which struck under the wire first in the remarkable time, for the track, of 1:47. Merrill's Force should improve from now on and make a good miller.

No. 4. Three-fourths mile, lunas' race; purse \$75.

Waterloo Duncan 1

Nellie Gray Horan 2

Olas Boy Boyle 3

Willie Boy Gallagher 4

Won easily by three lengths. Winner, the best of a surprisingly bad lot. Waterloo owned by Chas. Duncan.

No. 5. 2:30 class, trot and pace, best two in three; purse \$125.

Admiral Dewey 2 1 1

Burns-Graham Judd 2 1 2

Imperator Starr 3 3 3

Time 2:42, 2:45, 2:43. Imperator took the first heat handily. In the second Imperator, which sadly lacked training, quit decisively and enabled the Admiral to score. A similar condition of affairs obtained in the third heat, and Dewey took first money. Imperator made a wonderfully good showing considering the work he has had. Graham drove Dewey in place of Burns in the two final heats. Winner, b. g. a., owned by W. Vannatta.

No. 6. Five-eighths mile handicap; purse \$100.

Watassa, 126 lbs Thomas 1

Lillie Mac, 112 lbs Piggett 2

Reflected, 123 lbs Burns 3

Time 1:04. Good start. Won in a gallop by two lengths. Lillie Mac had speed for half a mile. Reflected ran as if he had had enough racing for the time being.

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WORLD'S NEWS CONDENSED

The U. S. S. Hartford has sailed for Copenhagen.

Joseph LaDue, founder of Dawson City, is dead.

Fort Limon, Costa Rica, was swept by a large fire.

Eastern cities continue to be scorched by the sun.

The attorneys are preparing for Mrs. Botkin's new trial.

The Agricultural Department will have a forestry bureau.

Edouard Krohmann, a Leipzig banker, has committed suicide.

The Connors Valley Bank of Sherbrooke, Ohio, has assigned.

Joseph Cook, the noted lecturer on science and religion, is dead.

Indications point to a heavy crop of wheat in the Northwest States.

Earl Russell was indicted for bigamy by a grand jury in London.

Italian soldiers at Ferrara fired into a crowd of strikers and killed six.

There is a feeling in San Francisco that the strike will soon be ended.

The South African war continues to cost Great Britain \$1,500,000 weekly.

Oliver H. Carter, president of the National Association of the Republic, is dead.

A. J. de la Cruz, assistant secretary of state, has arrived home from Europe.

Chinese bandits have seized four walled towns near Moukden, Manchuria.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition will have an international live stock exhibit.

General Ludlow, who is on his way to Washington, is suffering from tuberculosis.

Nearly \$200,000 is appropriated by the government for the public improvement in Dawson.

British sportsmen fear the Henley cup may be won by a Belgian or an American crew.

There will be over forty beet sugar factories in operation in the United States this year.

Jessie Morrison, slayer of Mrs. Castle, was convicted of manslaughter at Eldorado, Kansas.

No more horses will be purchased in Washington for the use of the army in the Philippines.

The Seventh National Bank of New York is charged with over-certification of a \$200,000 check.

San Francisco is preparing for the great Epworth League convention to be held next month.

A transport with 930 Boer prisoners has arrived at Bermuda. The prisoners are in good spirits.

J. Pierpont Morgan says a nation's merchant marine, like its navy, should be under one hand.

The Boers attacked two blockhouses on the Delagoa line and were driven off by an armored train.

Muir Day, Alaska, is full of icebergs, and the steamer cannot get within ten miles of the glacier.

Ben Trimble, of Los Angeles, knocked out Tom Kelly, of San Francisco, in a twenty-round contest.

Boers under Malan, attacked Richmond, and took an inner trench, but were forced later to retire.

Mrs. Funston, wife of Brigadier General Funston, has returned to her home in Oakland from the Philippines.

Three hundred Christian natives were massacred in Korea. The victims are said to have begun the trouble.

The market street railway system of San Francisco will use liquid fuel instead of coal for its power supply.

Kitchener is giving out but little news. There is evidence that severe fighting is going on in South Africa.

Maurice Grau, will retire from the management and lease of the Metropolitan Opera House, of New York, in 1902.

Arthur Brabazon, an English expert, believes petroleum will be the fuel of the future, and will entirely replace coal.

Major General S. B. M. Young has arrived in San Francisco to relieve Shafter of the command of the department.

David Hirsch, a big cigar manufacturer in New York, and formerly a captain in the Confederate army, is dead.

Lillie Lehman, the prima donna, has signed a contract in Berlin to undertake a concert tour in the United States.

The London county council has voted \$10,000,000 to be spent in new electric traction routes in various parts of London.

Commissioners Moses and Worcester have visited three provinces of the Philippines, and are pleased with the outlook.

The Leipzig Bank, of Leipzig, failed, and caused a panic in the German stock market. The liabilities are over \$20,000,000.

The Seventh National Bank of New York was forced to suspend operations, but hopes to resume business in a short time.

Thirteen persons were killed and about fifty injured in a wreck at Peru, Ind., the wreck being caused by a washout.

J. Pierpont Morgan will present the famous Gainsborough portrait of the Duchess of Devonshire to the New York Library.

Calvin Cressey, the California naval cadet, recently dismissed for hazing, has been granted a pardon by President McKinley.

Over a thousand acres at Forest Park, St. Louis, have been selected as the site of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition for 1903.

Three passengers were hurt by the ditching of the Southwestern Express on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Train-wrecking is suspected.

Marquis de Lur-Saluces, the leader of the French Anti-Republicans, was convicted of treason and sentenced to five years' banishment.

Elita Proctor Otis, the actress, was married to William C. Camp, in New York, and appeared later on the stage in "The Brixton Burglary," in her bridal dress.

The Postal Telegraph Company is pushing its telegraph lines, which will reach to Dawson, in the Yukon country, the construction being carried on from both ends.

The members of the rivers and harbors committee of Congress have completed their visits to the rivers of California, giving special attention to the mining districts.

The Newberry Library of Chicago has secured the philological library of 15,000 volumes collected by Prince Louis Lucien Bonaparte, said to be the finest in the world.

Diplomatic relations, which were broken between Austria and Mexico in 1867, when Maximilian was shot, will be resumed by the appointment of an Austrian minister to the Mexican republic.

Blackmailers, who threatened to burn a Kansas man's house unless he deposited \$5,000 cash in a certain location, put their threat into execution. The man's wife was also burned to death.

COMMERCIAL.

THE past week gave evidence of a still further decline in sugar securities. Ewa weakened off a trifle. It was apparently strong at 24%, but there were very few shares in the market, and it is not likely that this stock will go lower. Waiatus sales were recorded yesterday at 90. This is the lowest quotation Waiatus ever sold for. People went in for the stock three years ago at par, but refused to sell even when offered 125 and 130 for their stock, and they are still holding on, even at this low figure, insisting that the plantation is in much better condition today than it ever was, and it only requires a settlement of the labor problem and a restoration of things to normal conditions on the islands, for the stock to recover and go back to the former figures.

Ookala declined steadily from 15 to sales on yesterday's board at 14%. A large block of the stock was offered on the street after the board session at 14. The Hawaiian Sugar sold at 30. This drop is a great surprise to sugar buyers, as the plantation is still paying a handsome dividend of 2 per cent a month, and no definite steps have been taken by the directors to curtail this dividend. Contemplated improvements in this plantation have led some to believe that it will be necessary to reduce the dividend materially.

Sales of Oahu sugar took place at 138. The closing quotations were 132½ bid, and 140 asked. Hawaiian Commercial was offered at 52, no buyers. Honolulu was offered as low as 165. Honokaa was 20 bid. Haiku offered at 220. Kahuku sold the fore part of the week at 25, the closing quotations being 25 asked.

There were a number of transfers of Kihel at 11½ and 11%. McBryde paid-up dropped to sales at 10%. The assessable is 8 bid, 9 asked. Kolon, 150 bid, Onomea, 23 asked. Oia paid-up shares sold at 13½; assessable, 2 bid, 4 asked. Pepeekeo, 180 asked; Paia, 275 asked; Wailuku, 37½ asked. There were bids for Waimanalo at 145, and Waikea, 62½.

There were a few small transfers of Pioneer at 103, although the stock was offered lower on yesterday's board. The steamship stocks were offered at par. A bid of 85 was made for Hawaiian Electric. Offer of Mutual Telephone at 9. Oahu Railroad offered at 102½. People's Ice, 75 bid, 85 asked. Brewer & Co. stock offered at 45. Quotations on First National and American Savings banks remain the same. Quotations in the bond market remain practically the same. Oahu Railway bonds sold at 104.

STOCK EXCHANGE JAUNT TO M'BRYDE PLANTATION.

The majority of the members of the Stock Exchange, together with a number of financiers and representatives of capital, will leave on Thursday next week for Kailua to visit the McBryde sugar plantation. A special steamer has been chartered for the occasion, the party to be conducted by W. A. Kinney. A quorum of the Stock Exchange members will remain behind to look after quotations, and incidentally a few "scoops" in the stock market.

FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF CANE IS BURNED

ON WEDNESDAY evening a fire started on the Ookala plantation and spread to the Kukaiau plantation. About eighty acres of cane on the former plantation and 200 acres on the latter were destroyed. The approximate loss to Kukaiau is \$50,000, as stated by Robert Horner, the manager, in an interview with an Advertiser reporter.

The damaged cane on Ookala is said to be of fifteen months' growth and therefore, if plenty of rain falls, the loss will not be so serious as if the cane burned had been of later planting.

PLANTATION LUNA FOUND DROWNED

He Fell From His Horse While Crossing a Slough.

On Monday morning James Smith, team lund at Wailuku plantation, was found drowned in the slough which crosses the road between Maalaea Bay and Kihel. Late on Sunday night he went to Kihel to get some medicine from Dr. Dinegar for his wife, who is quite ill. About 2 o'clock on Monday morning he left the residence of Capt. Toomey at Kihel, and was not again seen alive. Captain Toomey testified at the coroner's inquest that Mr. Smith was sober when he left his house.

It is believed that in crossing the slough Mr. Smith was either thrown or fell from his horse, and was stunned by the fall. The water was about two feet deep where he was found.

At the inquest Dr. Weddick testified as follows: "According to the history of the case and post-mortem appearance of the body, I state that he came to his death by drowning."

The coroner's jury found that "James Smith came to his death by accidentally falling from his horse and drowning at Kealia, District of Wailuku, Maui, about 2:30 a. m. July 1, 1901."

Mr. Smith was 52 years of age and came to the island about twenty years ago from California. He was born at Galena, Illinois. He leaves a wife and one child. He was an industrious, hard-working man and was highly esteemed not only by his employers, but also by all who knew him. The remains were buried in the Catholic cemetery in the presence of many loving friends.

A horse ridden by the captain of a vessel at Kihel stumbled and fell with his rider at the identical spot where James Smith was drowned, on last Wednesday evening, and had not John Brown, a Hawaiian, been present, the captain would have probably lost his life in the same manner that James Smith lost his.—Maui News.

CHEAPER FUEL FOR HAWAII

B. F. Dillingham Will Bring Coal and Oil Here in His Own Vessels.

Mr. B. F. Dillingham, who has been away from Honolulu for three months past, was a returning passenger on the China. During his absence in the States he disposed of Oiaa and Puna boro. He has practically placed the entire issue of \$1,250,000. Mr. Dillingham is interested in an enterprise which, if successful, will mean much to the manufacturing and sugar interests of the islands. The company interested with Mr. Dillingham intends to bring coal to this, and to other Hawaiian ports, at figures much below the tariff now asked, and in addition will sell their fuel at prices that will revolutionize the cost trade of the islands. They will ship their coal from Washington. The concern may, in time, also bring petroleum from the Bakersfield oil region to the islands. This will not be done until after the coal-shipping proposition has been put on a paying basis.

While in the States Mr. Dillingham visited several of the large cities. His ability to float the bonds of the plantations in which he is interested will have a tendency to relieve the somewhat stringent condition of the local money market.

Fewer Transports.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 26.—The apparent cessation of active hostilities in the Philippines has determined the government to cease the purchase of horses for use by the army in these islands. The horse corral at Fort Lawton is empty, and Quartermaster Ruhlen announced today that no more purchases would be made in Eastern Washington.

The announcement was accompanied by the statement that the transports Kintuck and Peking, the last of the animal ships under charter to the government, would be released on their arrival here, which is expected to take place in the course of the next few weeks.

Tricks of the Chinese.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 22.—Judge C. H. Hanford of the Federal Court has handed down a decision of a habeas corpus case in which he made some pointed comments on the past methods of bringing in Chinese aliens as Americans born Chinese. The court stated that it believed American witnesses had been bought to testify falsely as to alien Chinese having been born in Seattle, and stated that hereafter he would consider that all Chinese born in Seattle prior to 1900, who had gone to China had come back. He proposes to let no more Chinese on this claim. It is alleged that a regular system has existed in this city of hiring white men to swear that alien Chinese are known to them as having been born in Seattle.

The King's Oath.

LONDON, June 25.—The report of the select committee of the House of Lords appointed to consider the accession declaration of the sovereign, in regard to transubstantiation, finds that the language can be advantageously modified without diminishing its efficacy as security for the maintenance of the Protestant succession. The form of declaration suggested by the committee does not contain phrases relative to idolatry, etc., which are so objectionable to Roman Catholics.

THIS IS A LOCAL ITEM

And the Citizen is on the Spot to Confirm It.

The reader of this must concede two important points—first, that which follows, having taken place in Honolulu, can easily be investigated and proved to be true; second, there is a vast difference between opinions publicly expressed by a resident of Honolulu in Honolulu local papers and the opinions daily met with in the same papers' columns which were originally drafted in Maine or Montana. Read the following:

Mr. S. Hapeland, of this city, is a Custom House guard. He writes: "Having been afflicted with an aching back for some time, I procured a supply of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s store, and used them. The results were most satisfactory and I know that the pills are a valuable medicine for kidney complaints and especially for a lame back."

Is there anything stronger than home testimony? The following are some of the results and indications of kidney disease: Pain in the back, a bearing-down feeling, a dragging sensation in the groin, timid, nervous, and restless feeling, temper irritable, sparks before the eyes, sounds in the ears, throbbing of temples and ears, headache, nervousness, palpitation of the heart, heavy feeling in the back, fainting spells, cold extremities, rheumatism, bad taste in the mouth, sediment in the urine, etc. If you have any of these symptoms they should be taken in time.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

THE LEGISLATURE.

(From Saturday's daily)

The Home Rulers are at sixes and seven among themselves, and neither they nor anyone else knows how, when or where the difficulty is going to end. From the present outlook it would seem that Senator Kalanokalani would be offered up as a vicarious sacrifice by the disconcerted natives. In addition to appeasing their desire for revenge for the failure of the Legislature, the non-plussed Home Rulers will also pay off several personal scores that they have against the tall Senator. The why and wherefore of this is a long story, that runs back several months, and to which there are several highly interesting chapters. Briefly told, the story is as follows:

Kalanokalani is the acknowledged leader of the Home Rule forces. The Hawaiians for months past have been subservient to his every beck and call. Nothing has been done without his consent. At times there has been a tendency on the part of several strong-minded members to kick over the traces, and start on a tangent of their own, but the Moses of the Home Rulers, who was to lead his people out of political bondage, into the land that flowed with partisan milk and honey, always managed to whip the unruly members back into line, and while there has been, especially of late, many who have complained of the way the deliverer of the Independents was running things, yet they kept a stiff upper lip when the unympathizing public were anywhere about. Of late, however, the complaints have been growing louder, and those who at one time were wont to hold up the hands of their leader when in some political strife that demanded their entire attention, are now indulging in curses before long, have the leader who has promised so much, and accomplished so little, out of the way for all time.

When the Home Rulers came into power, Kalanokalani made all kinds of inducements. "He assured his compatriots that if they would but bow down and worship him, he would practically remodel the government of the Hawaiian Islands so far as the organic act and the constitution of the United States would allow him. Those things that remained unaltered would be so arranged that the whole would contribute to the interest of the Home Rulers, anyhow, and that in the end it would be all the same. The political kahuna said, among other things, that Governor Dole would have to go. He assured his trusty followers that it was not a question of whether or not the decapitation of the Governor would take place, but merely a question of how long before it would occur. This was a bit of revenge that was sweet indeed to hankas. They rolled it up under their tongues as a sweet morsel. Another promise that was made to the all-considering followers of the Hawaiian politician was that every haole and every sympathy sympathizer would be turned out of office inside of three months after the Independents took hold of things. As soon as that had occurred the vacated positions would be filled with Hawaiians, from Governor down to poundmaster. The salaries of the officers would be raised and paid from the overflowing funds of the public treasury. How much these stories appealed to the natives, and to the haoles that were enlisted in making their fight, may be realized from the way those papers that are opposed to the Government jumped into the fray, and did all in their power to make the position of Dole as insecure as they could. How well they succeeded may be judged from the way in which they have, silently, given up the fight, and let themselves down as easily as possible into a state of apparent neutrality. Governor Dole is still in the gubernatorial chair, and Kalanokalani has not fulfilled his promises.

But one or two public officers have suffered at the hands of the regime that promises so much. The old office-holders are still in power, and the natives who were kept waiting for the public positions, are still out in the cold, and are shivering. They will, from the present outlook, continue to shiver indefinitely. The public treasury is still a howling vacuum. There is not a surplus dollar in sight, and if the Territory is to depend upon the Independents, it will be some time before there is any extra coin on hand. There are no counties by means of which the number of office holders will be greatly increased. The appropriation bill, that was to feed all that were to dig up to the public crib, is still in the future tense.

Because he has disappointed them at every turn, the Home Rulers have determined to do away with their prophet once and for all. A meeting was held in the headquarters of the Independents on Bethel street last night, in which the disgruntled politicians discussed their troubles long and loud. The entire situation was reviewed most thoroughly, and the responsibility of the whole matter was placed upon the shoulders of him who had promised so much, and who had fulfilled so little. There was no hesitancy on the part of the speakers to give voice to their opinions. There are several leaders in the prospective, but who the wearer of the mantle will be, is difficult to say at the present time. Beckley is mentioned as a highly probable leader, but he has not been officially recognized as yet. There are some objections to him on account of his years, many of his party feeling that he is lacking in experience that they feel should be part of the makeup of a leader. Beckley has had enough experience to keep clear of one thing. He is studiously avoiding the making of rash promises.

The House of Representatives did scarcely anything yesterday, and the Senate did nothing except once more affirm that they would not recede from the position they had taken in the matter of the House, namely, that they considered their bill to be nearer in line with the needs of the Territory than that of the lower house, and would not recede from their original position until they had met the Representatives in joint committee. In the afternoon, the Representatives met at 3 o'clock, and continued until 4, considering the amendments to the bill as made by the Senate. It now looks as if the bill would not go to the Governor before Monday.

The Senate yesterday appointed the following Senators to serve on the Joint Conference Committee: D. Kalanokalani, C. Brown, Oahu; J. C. Brown, J. D. Paris, Hawaii; W. White, Maui.

Disastrous Storms in Fiji.

SYDNEY OR. S. W. J. June 26.—Destructive gales, with heavy loss of life and great damage to shipping are reported from the Fiji Islands.



Falling Hair

Prevented by Warm Shampoos of CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient Skin Cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, clears the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, wholesome scalp, when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Disorder, Considering CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. CUTICURA is often sufficient to cure the severest dandruff, when all other remedies fail. Sold throughout the world. East Depot: E. TOWN & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. South Africa Depot: LONDON LTD., Cape Town, Natal, Port Elizabeth. All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair, post free. PORTER CO., Sole Agents, Boston, U. S. A.

OUR \$4.50 SHOES!

With heavy sales are just the right kind for rainy weather wear. You may pick from box calf or Russia calf shoes. These are in black and russets. The shape is that full generous winter last which is protective as well as pleasing. We have all sizes and all widths.

MANUFACTURER OF SHOES COMPANY

HONOLULU
Brewing and Malting Comp'y, Ltd.

Primo Lager
HOME PRODUCTION

Draught and Bottled Beer Delivered on and after
MONDAY, JULY 1st, 1901

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S.S. Co.
and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

For San Francisco.			For Japan and China.		
PERU	JULY 9	CHINA	JULY 10		
COPTIC	JULY 20	DORIC	JULY 20		
AMERICA MARU	JULY 20	NIPPON MARU	JULY 20		
PEKING	AUG. 3	PERU	AUG. 1		
GAILIC	AUG. 20	COPTIC	AUG. 2		
HONGKONG MARU	AUG. 20	AMERICA MARU	AUG. 2		
CHINA	AUG. 20	PEKING	AUG. 2		
DORIC	SEPT. 6	GAILIC	SEPT. 6		
NIPPON MARU	SEPT. 12	HONGKONG MARU	SEPT. 12		
PERU	SEPT. 12	CHINA	SEPT. 12		
COPTIC	OCT. 1	DORIC	OCT. 1		
AMERICA MARU	OCT. 1	NIPPON MARU	OCT. 1		
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 20				

FOR GENERAL INFORMATION APPLY TO
H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.
AGENTS.

CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Brookwater, Ohio. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. I.

NEW YORK, June 26th.—Yesterday was the hottest June day ever recorded in New York and the result was a series of prostrations and five deaths. All over the west and northwest there came a record-breaking hot wave and the number of deaths is on the increase all the time.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Friday, July 6.
Br. sp. Republic, Davies, 61 days from Newcastle.
Am. sch. Aloha, Fry, from San Francisco; outside; comes in this morning.
C.A. S. S. Mowera, Hemming, from Vancouver and Victoria.

Saturday, July 6.

C.A. S. S. Mowera, Hemming, from anchorage off port.
P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, from San Francisco.
P. M. S. S. Colon, Mackinnon, from Port Los Angeles, with Porto Ricans.
A.H. S. S. Hawaiian, Banfield, from San Francisco.
Am. sch. Aloha, Fry, from San Francisco; thirteen days.

Sunday, July 7.

I-L. strmr. Iwalani, Greene, from Honolulu.
I-L. strmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Navillville.
I-L. strmr. Nihau, from Anahola.
W. strmr. Claudine, Parker, from Maui and Hawaii ports.
W. strmr. Kinahu, Freeman, from Hilo and Maui ports.
Am. sch. Oliver J. Olsen, Olsen, from Newcastle for Elele; anchored off port.

Monday, July 8.

Am. bk. Haydn Brown, Paulsen, 23 days from Departure Bay.
Am. sch. Emma Claudine, 17 days from Eureka.
Am. sch. W. H. Marston, Curtis, 12 days from San Francisco.
Am. sch. A. B. Johnson, Segelhorst, from Newcastle for Elele; anchored off port.

DEPARTED.

Friday, July 6.
Br. sp. Hilston, Richards, for Portland.
I-L. strmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Maui and Hawaii ports.
I-L. strmr. Ke Au Hou, Mosher, for Kauai.

Saturday, July 6.

Am. bk. Alden Besse, Kersell, for San Francisco with sugar.
Am. bk. Andrew Welch, Drew, for San Francisco with sugar.
C.A. Mowera, Hemming, for the Colonies.

Sunday, July 7.

P. M. S. S. China, Seabury, for the Orient.

Monday, July 8.

Am. bk. Mohican, Kelly, for San Francisco.
W. strmr. Kinahu, Clarke, for Hawaii with Porto Rican.
I-L. strmr. Hanaele, Pederson, for Kilauea and Makaweli.

THE DESERTING SAILORS ARRESTED

THE members of the crew of the American bark C. D. Bryant, who deserted that vessel and refused duty while the ship was burning at the Iririgard wharf on Sunday morning, are lodged behind prison walls.

Their names are Hansen, Reid, Post and Schroeder. The charge against them is that of refusing duty. They were handed over to the police yesterday by Deputy United States Marshal E. E. Hendry, who acted on the complaint of Captain Colly, master of the Bryant.

The case is one that is exciting lively interest. There is not a skipper in port who does not feel that the case is his own.

Refusing duty will not be the only charge to which the four deserters will have to answer. Already, much has been ascertained in regard to the origin of the fire aboard the Bryant.

The fire was the all absorbing topic of conversation on the waterfront yesterday, and many people gathered on the Iririgard wharf to take a look at the damaged vessel. So anxious were the curious to get aboard and see the charred hold, that Captain Colly caused a large sign to be placed at the head of the gangway. The sign read: "No admittance; beware of the dog," and it had a good effect.

Inasmuch as men were engaged all day in taking out the cargo and piling it on the wharf, the visitors were in the way, and some such measure was necessary.

The bay taken from the hold of the Bryant was spread out on the wharf, one bale thick, that it might have an opportunity of drying as much as possible. While it is practically ruined as far as market prices are concerned, it will be of some use, and something can be realized on it.

A large quantity of flour, in bags, of which considerable was landed yesterday, also contains much that will bring a small proportion of its original value. For the thickness of two inches, perhaps, the flour is spoiled; otherwise it can be used, and will fetch something.

A large number of cases of tobacco, brought out of the vessels hold and piled on the wharf, some of them badly buried, all of them thoroughly soaked with salt water, present a peculiar sight. Standing on end on the wharf, the water gradually draining from the tobacco and forming a pool of tobacco juice mixed with salt water around each case, the casual observer is uncertain whether he is looking at molasses packed in boxes, opium affected by the heat, or liquor of some kind coming from broken bottles.

The Bryant stood up high out of the water yesterday morning at her wharf, and the water had been pumped out of her hold. It is hard to say at this time just how much of her damage is done. While the hold was badly burned in many places, it is not thought that the fire did any very extensive damage.

The question of what ought to be done to the vessel in distress is what is most interesting of the mode of the capture of the vessel at present in this port. It is a question which has been discussed in many quarters, and it is not difficult to see that a vessel in distress should have been taken by almost any skipper in port in the event of her refusing to land a hand who was in distress at sea. The conversation on the waterfront yesterday between indignant captives was exceedingly clear on that point. It was with a vessel in port, lying alongside of a wharf, a fire which may prove the total destruction of the ship, breaks out, and the crew walks ashore with their clothes under their arms, as did four of the crew of the Bryant, refusing to land a hand, what is to be done?

The Queen entertained a small party of friends at luncheon on the Fourth, the Fourth at Haleiwa.

BIG BLAZE ON A BARK

The C. D. Bryant's Hold a Mass of Fire.

Fire was discovered aboard the American bark C. D. Bryant, Captain Colly, lying on the Walkiki side of the Iririgard wharf, at an early hour yesterday morning. The carpenter, rising from his bunk shortly after 5 o'clock, saw smoke coming out of the forward hatch and, rushing in that direction, saw that the hatch was open, whereas it had been battened down the night before. He also found a furnace raging in the hold of the vessel. So intense was the heat that the carpenter had no sooner placed his face over the hatch than he jumped back, his eyes and flesh smarting with the heat.

"Chips" immediately ran aft and aroused the captain, who, slipping on his clothes in less time than it takes to tell it, came out on deck and, together with the carpenter, removed the main hatch, as they did so a great volume of smoke rose from amidships and towered away up between the masts, presenting an ominous spectacle in the light of the early morning.

The alarm was soon given. The ship's crew of the many ships lying in the vicinity were on deck in quick time and ordering preparations to be made to get their vessels away from the wharves in case any danger threatened them.

A little before 5:30 o'clock the whistle of the electric light plant gave tongue, announcing to the waterfront and the rest of the town that there was a fire on one of the wharves.

Quickly the fire department responded, the chemical engine being the first to arrive on the scene. Firemen lost no time in getting aboard the vessel whose valuable cargo was being devoured by the flames. The hose of the chemical engine was thrust down the forward hatch, where the fire was the fiercest. But little good was done by the chemical apparatus, however; the cargo of the C. D. Bryant consisted largely of hay and grain and feed, and the only way to extinguish the blazing mass was to drown it. The department made haste to get water into the hold by the use of a suction hose let down from the wharf into the water of the harbor.

Scarcely had this been accomplished than the powerful tug Fearless came steaming up and got alongside of the burning bark without loss of time.

Although Captain Gilbert Brokaw was not aboard the Fearless when the fire whistles blew, he got to his post in remarkably short time and soon had the tug at the scene of action. When the Fearless reached the Bryant she was ready to put two streams of water into her hold, and they were powerful streams, too.

Great clouds of smoke were belching forth from all the hatches of the bark by this time.

"Have you got another hose?" cried the captain to the master of the Fearless. "Let us have it quick."

"Here it is, all ready," answered Brokaw, and in a moment three streams from the Fearless were doing their best to drown the blaze below.

"Can you let us have another stream?" again came the cry from aboard the Bryant.

"All ready with another stream," replied Brokaw, and now four powerful streams were being pumped by the tug aboard the bark.

The heat from the hatches was intense; no one dared to try to enter the hold to see where the heart of the fire was. At last Captain Colly of the Bryant and Captain Brokaw of the Fearless made up their minds that some one had to go below and that they might as well attempt it themselves. They tried it; it was impossible for them to get down the hatches. The fearful heat drove them back; the fumes almost suffocated them before they were well down the ladder which had been rigged for the purpose. They were compelled to wait for a more favorable opportunity. Shortly afterwards it came. Four streams had been playing into the fire from the Fearless and the fire engines on the Iririgard wharf also had four streams working. After these eight streams had been running for some time, Captains Colly and Brokaw again made the attempt to go below. This time they accomplished their object, although they were made exceedingly uncomfortable by the heat and fumes. They discovered that the fire was covering a large area in the cargo and that the deck of the vessel as well as the bulkheads were badly scorched. They also saw that the hold was quickly filling with water. All this they were compelled to ascertain in a brief time, for it was impossible for them to stay below more than a minute or so. They found out enough, however, to report the streams of water into the hold, and then came up on deck again, drenched to the skin and half sufficed.

"Can you let us have another stream?" asked the captain of the Bryant of the master of the Fearless for the third time.

"All ready," answered Brokaw, and now five powerful streams were being pumped by the tug aboard the bark.

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couple of pieces of heavy machinery at the railway wharf, to which wharf she had gone to discharge them, moving back to the Iririgard wharf to be ready to commence discharging her large general cargo the first thing this morning. Not a thing had been put ashore from the general cargo when the fire was discovered.

A tackle was rigged on the derrick and lines were made fast about the main spar, and the derrick and taken back to the Iririgard wharf, where the bark Mohican, all ready for sea with a cargo of sugar, was lying.

By means of these lines the vessel was righted and held up on an even keel. Captain Colly and Captain Brokaw were doing everything in their power to get the fire under way. Chief Thurston of the Fire Department and Captain Brokaw had things in charge; and they made a noble fight of it with the nine streams of water. Still it was thought that the sooner the fire was drowned, the better, and it was decided, after a consultation between Brokaw and Thurston, that water had better be let in through the vessel's side. A couple of holes, therefore, were bored through on the port side, about five feet below the 'tween decks and the water that immediately entered materially helped toward the desired end.

As the fight went on and as the Fearless and the fire department gradually got the blaze under control and the day advanced, the crowds on the wharf increased. The agents of the owners of the vessel, the agents of Hackfeld & Company, the consignees for at least half of the cargo, and the agents of other firms interested in the cargo were, of course, on hand at an early hour, endeavoring to ascertain the amount of the damage.

Shortly after 10 o'clock, five hours after the fire was discovered, there were fifteen feet of water in the hold of the C. D. Bryant and she was down in the water almost to her channels. The fire was declared out, indeed it could not well be other than drowned. The engines of the department unhooked and went home while the Fearless stood by to pump her out after the two hoses bored in her side had been plugged.

The total value of the cargo is roughly estimated at about \$20,000, about half of which belongs to H. Hackfeld & Co. The vessel itself is insured, or almost fully insured. The other half, belonging to different parties, is only partly covered by insurance.

The cargo includes a great deal of iron work for the new McIntyre building and for Hackfeld's new building. It is thought that the entire cargo outside of this iron work is a total loss by fire and water. The exact amount of the damage cannot be ascertained at present. The vessel herself has sustained considerable damage, to what extent it will be impossible to say until an inspection has been made.

A most disgraceful and cowardly scene was enacted by five of the members of the crew of the C. D. Bryant when the fire was discovered. When the alarm was given and all assistance possible was necessary these five men, half drunk, walked out of the fore-castle with their clothes and other belongings wrapped up in bundles under their arms and deliberately deserted the ship in the face of her possible destruction. No more cowardly scene has been witnessed on the Honolulu waterfront. The skippers of vessels in the vicinity were more indignant than they could find words to express. The ship was in distress, the worst kind of distress, and her men, most of them, ran away.

"I stand over those miserable wretches with a six-shooter and make them work until they sweated blood," said one captain, "but I suppose that I would get six months or a year on the reef for threatening them. A captain stands no show these days with a sailor."

There are various theories advanced concerning the origin of the fire. It is clear, say those concerned, that the fire was alight for the greater part of the night before it was discovered.

As told above, when the people aboard the Bryant turned in on Saturday night all the hatches were battened down, and the cargo was stowed away. When the fire was discovered, the cargo was about 5 o'clock yesterday morning the forward hatch was open. There was a large consignment of whisky in the forward hold. When the crew, or most of them, deserted the vessel in the morning in the face of the fire, they were drunk. One of the theories, and the one that finds most favor with those most deeply concerned, is that some of the crew opened the forward hatch during the night, went down into the hold to steal whisky and dropped a lighted match or a lighted cigar or cigarette in among the hay, setting the cargo on fire. An investigation will be made, and the result of the inquiry will be reported.

It was not until 7 o'clock last evening that the tug Fearless ceased pumping water out of the hold of the Bryant. At that time she had lowered it about eight feet, so that the vessel came up considerably out of the water.

In the course of the afternoon it became necessary for the Fearless to again turn a stream into the hold of the bark. It was found that the side of the vessel was extremely hot, and that the wood was burning, although there was no flame. One stream served to extinguish this fresh outbreak after a little while.

As fast as the water was being pumped out of the bark a number of men were kept busy taking out the cargo and piling it up on the wharf. It was all ruined, as might well be supposed. This work will continue until the entire cargo has been unloaded; then the amount of damage to the vessel herself can be ascertained.

The Fearless, Captain Brokaw still on deck, stood by the Bryant until the time above noted. Even after 7 o'clock last night the tug still lay alongside, her men taking watch and watch, in case she was needed. The donkey engine of the bark kept going all night, pumping the water out of the hold.

In taking out the cargo, unnecessary evidence was found to indicate that the fire had started from the top of the cargo, just forward of the forward hatch, near the deck. The theory of the ship having been set afire by sailors down below during the night, stealing whisky, became stronger as the work of discharging the vessel advanced.

Great praise was given the faithful crew of the tug Fearless for their untiring efforts all day yesterday. Engineer Scott and chief officer and man aboard the tug deserves the greatest credit. They did not murmur at the long hours of hard and exhausting work, but kept at their posts, ever ready to do that which was necessary. Captain Brokaw is proud of them, as are also all those who witnessed their hearty work.

The cowardly sailors who deserted the vessel are being watched and will probably be placed under arrest for refusing duty when their vessel was in distress. In regard to the origin of the fire, the police are working on the matter.

HUMPHREYS ON ANNEXATION.

From the San Francisco Chronicle, June 24.

Judge Abram S. Humphreys of the First Circuit Court of Hawaii arrived in this city yesterday on the China and is at the Palace. He is one of the central figures of a bitter political contest that is causing much comment in the islands, but he declines to discuss political affairs so far as they affect the controversy in which he is involved. A short time prior to his departure from the islands the Grand Jury, which was investigating the bribery charges against members of the Legislature, indicted Walter G. Smith, editor of the Advertiser, for perjury, and when the case came on Judge Humphreys Smith's attorneys filed an affidavit attacking the Judge and they were called to the bar to show cause why they should not be punished for contempt. Judge Humphreys sentenced the offending lawyers to a month's imprisonment, but before they could be committed to jail they were pardoned by Acting Governor Cooper. When the China left Honolulu there was a large assemblage of business men and members of the Legislature to bid the Judge farewell, and they covered him with leis to such an extent that he presented the appearance of an animated flower garden.

When seen yesterday evening at the Palace Judge Humphreys declined to discuss the political conditions which are disturbing the peace of the islands, preferring to abide the results as shown by time. In regard to the strong movement which is on foot in the islands to have the Territory made a part of the State of California, the Judge said:

"Such movement is in fact, and I am heartily in favor of it. I think the happiest solution of all the difficulties which are vexing the people of the islands, and the political conditions which are retarding the development of their resources, would be to have them annexed to California. This would be mutually advantageous to the State and to the Territory. It would give California an additional Congressman, and, at the same time, give to Hawaii the strength of the entire California delegation in Congress. It would give to the islands a status government with the Supreme Court of California and the Civil Code of the State, together with all the decisions of the United States Supreme Court, back for fifty years."

When asked regarding the opposition that would be made to such a movement Judge Humphreys expressed himself of the belief that in the United States it would be purely a sentimental matter, while in the islands it would come entirely from the people connected with the government of the islands, and their sympathizers. He believed that the great mass of the people of the islands would favor such a change as the best solution of present conditions.

"There is no political reason why the change should not be made," continued the Judge. "It would be necessary only for Congress to pass an act that could be written on a sheet of foolscap paper, and there would be no necessity of submitting it to the people of the islands at all. Under the law Congress has the power to pass such laws as in its wisdom are deemed best for the government of the islands, as it has full control of the Territory."

"California would have to agree to the annexation by an act of the Legislature calling for a constitutional amendment to be voted on by the people of the State. There is no more reason why the Hawaiian Islands should not become a part of California than there is against Long Island being a part of New York, or the Falkland Islands being a part of Great Britain. With annexation to California the islands could be divided into a number of counties, to be governed as other counties are. The people of Hawaii are anxious for county and municipal government, but under present conditions this is impossible. The entire official government of the islands now comes from Governor Dole, who has the power to appoint all the heads of departments and control all the lesser appointments. The Legislature recently passed an excellent bill creating counties and providing for municipal government, but Governor Dole refused to give up his power and vetoed it."

"The sentiment in favor of annexation to California is growing in the islands, and two of the Honolulu papers will shortly begin a vigorous campaign looking to that end. The prospects of statehood for Hawaii are so remote that, in my judgment, the one thing to be done to bring order out of the chaos that exists there is to place them where they will be a part of a great State, with stable laws and fixed government. It will bring about a development in the islands that can never come under present conditions, and will add to the happiness of the people and security of property."

Judge Humphreys, who is accompanied by Mrs. Humphreys and their baby daughter, will remain in San Francisco several days and will then make a trip to his old home in Mississippi, and thence East, returning to the islands about August 1st.

HUMPHREYS FOR ANNEXATION.

Judge Humphreys, in his message of June 24th to his editor, saying that the Chronicle interview of June 24th was a fake, called attention to his utterances in the Examiner of the same date, which statement of his views he pronounced as correct. This is the interview:

"Now the real news from the islands is much more important than anything I could tell you about myself. It is this: There is a big plan on foot to annex the Hawaiian Islands to the State of California, and it is backed by men of wealth, character and brains. There are many islanders who are part of a great state than the whole of a mere territory. The offer of many plausible inducements, for instance, in addition to your population, a greater voting strength, another congressman, an increase in the diversity of California's products. These advantages for you."

"Our advantages would be thorough Hawaiian representation, every benefit that attaches to your system of jurisprudence, appeals to the supreme court based on the decisions of fifty years; in fact, all the benefits that accrue from a developed and enlightened civilization."

"An annexation would tend to bring up the commercial and political conditions that now disturb the peace of the Territory and retard its natural development."

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Clearing the Odds and Ends

When after a month's big business a store finds that it has accumulated a good-sized crop of Odds and Ends, it sometimes requires heroic measures to clear them all away. Heroic measures have been resorted to here this week to clear away the odds and ends of the famous menswear business we ever did. We have taken the price-knife and slanted the prices down to the amazing value which you see below. What is more, although the goods are odds and ends we guarantee the values and will send your money back if you are not satisfied.

LADIES' SHIRTTWAISTS—50c.

Both white and colored; all of them have been \$2.00 or more; many as high as \$2.00. We will send one of them postpaid to any address on receipt of price50c

LADIES' LEATHER BELTS—10c.

White Kids, Blacks and Tans; Silver trimmings in scrolls and nailheads; a rare chance to get a bargain in a stylish, serviceable belt10c

FANCY COLORED PETTICOATS—50c.

Handsome stripes and shades of rustling Italian Cloth. Weats better than silk. Cut liberally with pretty pleats and ruffles. Extraordinary50c

MEN'S GOLF SHIRTS—50c.

Stylish, summer shirts in the newest styles; never have been sold for less than a dollar. To be worn with white collars. With one pair detached black cuffs.50c

MEN'S BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS AND DRAWEES—35c.

Made to retail to the summer trade at 75c a garment. Could not be had in New York at this money. Three pieces sent, postage paid, for35c

MEN'S NECKWEAR—50c.

The latest caprices in Ties, Bowties, Imperial, Derbies, Four in Hands, etc.50c

Postage paid.

WHITNEY & MARSH, LTD.

HONOLULU, H. I.

BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC LANDS NOTICE.

On Saturday, August 3d, 1901, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, will be sold at Public Auction, 4.2 acres of land at Olua, being Part C of lot 27.

Upset Price—\$75 per acre.

Terms—Cash, U. S. gold coin.

For plan and further particulars apply at Public Lands Office, Honolulu, or at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii.

EDWARD S. BOYD, Commissioner of Public Lands.

July 1st, 1901.

July 5, 9, 12—2295.

COMMISSION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

On and after August 10th, 1901, at the office of E. D. Baldwin, Hilo, Hawaii, may be applied for, under conditions of the Land Act of 1895 as continued in force by "An Act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," for right of purchase leases, and more particularly set forth under Part VII of said Land Act.

All untaken lots in new Olua tract lots, Puna, Hawaii, from 3 miles to 9 miles, new Olua road.

Appraised value \$1 to \$12 per acre. Each applicant may not acquire more than one lot.

QUALIFICATION OF APPLICANTS.

Must be 18 years of age, a citizen of, or have taken out certificate of declaration of becoming a citizen of the United States of America.

CONDITIONS OF RIGHT OF PURCHASE LEASE.

Terms—Twenty-one years.

Rental—Eight per cent on appraised value given in lease, payable semi-annually.

The lessee must from the end of the first to the end of the fifth year continuously maintain his home on the leased premises.

The lessee must have in cultivation at the end of three years five per cent and at the end of five years ten per cent of his holding, and maintain on agricultural land an average of ten trees to the acre.

Pastoral land must be fenced.

Interest in right of purchase lease is not assignable without written consent of the Commissioner of Public Lands, but the lease may be surrendered to the Government.

In case of forfeiture or surrender of right of purchase lease, re-appraisal is made of the land and of permanent improvements thereon, and if the land is again disposed of, the incoming tenant shall pay for such permanent improvements and the amount when so received by the Government shall be paid to the surrendering lessee.

CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH PURCHASE MAY BE MADE.